PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,656—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 1 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10509
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL
STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Rienne	30th Nov. 1905.
KARKA	4,848	Seiller	28th Dec. "
ANGKOR	3,876	Schmitz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	9th Dec. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	4 Dec. 10 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	5 Dec. 4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur.	7 Dec. 9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	1 Dec. 5 p.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Dec, sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH,
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Dec, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

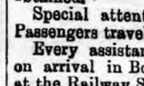
FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 5th Dec, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 6th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
29th November, 1905,

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of pos on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet al Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received fo Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KIN, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowes Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec, 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Grisezo	4,194	1st Jan, 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. 1905.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistorigo	5,005	23th Dec. "
*† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,305	24th Jan. 1906

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 410

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail or about
AUSTRIA	R. Coliedani	7,600	30th Dec. 1905.

For further particulars regarding passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	1st Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	9th Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	31st Dec.
* BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3269	31st Jan. 1906.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th Feb.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B, I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of their leave, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W, S. ', GRAHAM & Co,
Agents, BOMBAY.

RIDING AND SPORTING BREECHES
BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS
25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 225.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENEBALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEDDAR,
At 14 ans. per lb,
FRY'S CHOCOLATES (Assorted) in Fancy boxes.
FRY'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND COMFITS (Assorted) in Bots.
BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.
BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb,
ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent aud Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country ans in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation id the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BHYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dader, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FOR THE BEST PIANOS

FOR CASH, HIRE OR HIRE-PURCHASE
FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS
APPLY TO
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
FULL ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS O
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200, or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 8	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 8	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 12	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 2	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000,
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life,
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.
PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal placesof the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

P & O. COMPANY'S S. S. "COROMANDEL."

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE, as she stands in Bombay Harbour, of the .s s. "COROMANDEL," 4,652 Tons, Gross Register, built by Messrs. Caird and Co. in 1885. Such offers will be received up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, and must remain open for a week from that date.

Full conditions attaching to the sale can be ascertained and Tickets obtained to view the Vessel from

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 29th November 1905.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, on THURSDAY, 7th December, 1905, at 12 noon, for the purpose of confirming the addition of the Article "Oil Cake" to the Tonnage Scale, in accordance with ascertained measurements.

By Order of the Committee.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay, 29th November, 1905.

NOTICE.

IT is notified that the DAIS and the ARCHWAY erected at the Apollo Bandar, in connection with the Royal Reception, are to BE SOLD for removal, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on 5th December, at 3 P.M. Those desirous of bidding are requested to be present on the site at that time.

R. J. KENT, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 29th November, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BOMANJI EDULJI CASSINATH, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, within eight days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land belonging to the trustees of the Port of Bombay, situate on the Mody Bay estate in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 266 6-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Karwar Street, on or towards the South by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the East by land leased to Oodhavji Currumchand, and on or towards the West by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees and which premises are Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2420, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 2724, Street No. 47, Karwar Street, and are situated in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bomanji Edulji Cassinath.—Dated this 29 day of November, 1905.

WADIA, GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

CHIEF CLERK WANTED.

WANTED for a large Railway Office a thoroughly competent European CHIEF CLERK with experience of Railway Head Office routine. Maximum salary Rs. 400. Apply, with full particulars of past experience and copy of testimonials, to Box No 621 N, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate for the SUPPLY of COFFEE to His Majesty's Ships on the East Indies Station for 12 months from 1st January, 1906, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge, Royal, Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON on the 15th, December 1905. The Assistant Paymaster does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tender Forms can be obtained at this Office.

NORMAN ROY,
Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge.
Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.
20th November, 1905.

THE SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co., LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 186 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 that a General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, Rompart Row, Fort, Bombay, on the 4th day of January, 1906, at 5 O'clock in the AFTERNOON for the purpose of having an account laid before the Company showing the manner in which the WINDING UP has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator and for the purpose of passing an Extraordinary Resolution disposing of the books accounts and documents of the Company and the liquidator.—Dated the 20th day of November, 1905.

R. A. WILLIS,
Liquidator.

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Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	6

In paper or limp cloth, Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Second do.	„ 1-6
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Post Free.

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Half-yearly	„ 6
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WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 8
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MAN
WOMAN
AND
CHILD

EVERY

WHO SUFFER FROM

RHEUMATISM

SHOULD USE

ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION.

IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC

Price Re. 1.

SOLD BY

BEYNON & CO.,

CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

EADE'S

GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,

THE CURE FOR

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes month.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY

GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD LONDON, E. C.

and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s 9d.

LITTLE ONE ONE SOLID SORE

Covered With Scales and Scabs From Head to Foot—Doctors and All Other Remedies Had Failed—Skin Now Smooth and Clear.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

Writing under date of Sept. 7, 1904, Mrs. Mattie Shaffer, of Cumberland, Miss., says: "Some time ago I ordered and received your wonderful Cuticura Remedies, which I used on my little afflicted babe with wonderful results. I had tried many other remedies without any benefit whatever, and Cuticura came to the rescue when my doctors and all other remedies had failed. One doctor pronounced it scrofula, the other eczema. The little one was one solid sore, with scales and scabs from head to foot, when I started using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The result was wonderful, and now my baby's face and body are smooth and clear." (signed) Mrs. Mattie Shaffer.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS

At the First Sign of Disfiguring Humours Is to Use Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humours of the Skin and Scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the Cuticura Treatment, consisting of warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Disfiguring Humours."

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sangola, 1348 tons, Captain W N Jacobs, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steamer Koordistan, 1729 tons Captain J S Crouch, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE steamer Terrier, 1008 tons, Captain H Neilson arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 12th November, with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Kt Bachelor, 1141 tons, Captain C N Finnis, will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr W Middleton as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Capt C B Hirst, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and 7 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Indrado, 3457 tons, Captain W Easterbrook, arrived in harbour yesterday from Brisbane, 2nd November, with a general cargo, and 439 horses and 22 passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 3826 tons Captain W O Tarn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, 16th October with a general cargo, 4 horses and 9 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1961 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo, Mr A D Hakim, Mr C M Mehta, Mr Dayabhoy, Mrs Luxmon, and 2 children, Miss Kurji Sewji, Mr Valabdas.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 933 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 27th November Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, Col and Mrs Kay Lee, Lt White, Mr Anastasaidi, Dr Muninger, Rev Kunzly, Mr Noal, Mr Daniel, 5 women, and 3 children, and 299 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Nerbudda s	Manley	Zanzibar, &c
	Ville-de-la Ciotat's	Enticon	Sydney, Nov 6
	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi, Nov 17
	Indrado s	Easterbrook	Brisbane, Nov 2
	Tokeo s	Tarn	Hull, Oct 16
	Terrier s	Neilson	Bangkok, Nov 12

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Jelunga s	Grier	Karachi
	Neptune s	Henderson	Philadelphia
	Delta s	Daniel	Shanghai
	Koordistan s	Cruch	Amsterdam
	Sangola s	Jacobs	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kt Bachelor, Fannis, for Hull, &c
" Dwarka, Hirst, for Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Marienfels, for Hamburg, &c
" Henzada, for Calcutta, &c
" Naderi, for Persian Gulf
" Nerbudda, for Zanzibar, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Sardinia, arrived in London on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 29.

The P and O Co's steamer Mazagon, left here this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri which left Bombay on the 17th arrived at Singapore on the 29th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles last Tuesday the 21st instant.

The same Co's steamer Persia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 27th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Douedale s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts oil cakes Glade and Co; 4000 cwts oil cakes S Bhimji 300 cwts myrabollams and 101 cwts gum P Jethabhoy

Aston Hall s—300 cwts mowrasee P Lukhmidas and Co—51 bales wool T Chimondas

Scindia s—120 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 1503 cwts methyseed Baner and Krause

Olympia s—173 bales cotton Ralli Bros and 2500 cwts cottonseed 50 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 23 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 54 bales wool B Abhirchund

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—5 cases provision H P Setna and Co

Scindia s—6000 cwts bonemeal M Jamal

FOR SPAIN.

Olympia s—1811 cwts wheat Ralli Bros

Scindia s—1672 cwts wheat Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

Diego Suarez s—3 1-2 cwts Coriandersed G Pragji 800 cwts wheat J Rachiri

Scindia s—640 cwts wheat Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Diego Suarez s—250 bales cotton Bamji and Co,

FOR HULL.

Morven s—523 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 5200 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros; 170 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfe's s—160 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co; 105 bales cottonfly P H Chichgar and Co; 1060 cwt myrabollams S Utumchund and Co; 1198 cwt myrabollams and 2001 cwt gingellyseed A Abdul Carim and Co,

Argonfels s—300 bales cotton N Khairaz and Co 127 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 6020 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey 350 cwt coriandersed Baner and Khauso.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—766 bales cotton Ralli Bros,

FOR BREMEN.

Marienfels s—25 cwt wax D Vulleebhoy and Co,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tudor Prince s—160 bales cotton N Khairaz and Co,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, November 30,

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 3 Company, Poona.

No 19.8 Corpl J Breach transferred from the Bangoon Vol Arty.

No 1019 Gr H V Quigley,

No 1020 Gr J M Bees.

The following member having been accidentally killed at Kirkee struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from the 15th instant.

No 580 Gr E H Hewitt.

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound to-day, Thursday at 8-45 p m.

No 2 Coy—10" B M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-day, Thursday at 2-45 p m.

By Order
H. O. COATES, Lieut.
Ag. Adjt. B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FEBRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 30.

1 There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p to-day Thursday the 30th instant

2 There will be Drills for Recruits on Friday the 1st proximo at Head-Quarters at 6 p m,

3 The Range at Ghat Cooper and the 113th Native Infantry Rifles Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing on Sunday next, the 3rd proximo,

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R,

THE BLOCK IN THE CANAL.

THE blowing up of the "Chatham" was the first since the canal was opened that a wreck in the fairway, had to be blown up and it may easily be that another thirty-six years will elapse before a second disaster of the kind occurs; but, in the opinion of prominent shipowners, the company can hardly wait till then to apply the lesson. Seeing that over 18,000,000 tons gross of shipping pass through the canal every year, they think the time has arrived when the construction of an alternative channel should be seriously entertained. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that, owing to the obstruction, the traffic receipts of the company for October show an appreciable diminution on the same month in 1904 and 1903, reducing the surplus acquired at the end of September by over a million and a quarter francs. Three hundred and three vessels passed through the canal in October this year as compared with 380 in the corresponding month of 1904, and 393 in October 1903, the receipts being 8,900,000fr., 10,270,000fr., and 9,440,000fr., respectively.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st Oct. 1905, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	1,65,000	4,000	2,89,000
Or per mile of Railway	238	327	8	573
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	17,40,003	24,03,604	38,292	41,81,899
Total for 16 weeks.	18,60,003	25,68,604	42,292	44,70,899
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,24,177	2,14,917	939	3,40,033
Per mile of Ry. do.	247	423	2	675
Total to corresponding date do.	17,76,678	25,30,331	56,706	43,63,714

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 51,033
Increase to date..... " 1,07,185

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 28.

SECURITIES—

2 3/4 per cent. Consols	89 5-16	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	99 3-4	= — 1-4
3 1/2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-2	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 13 16	= + 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 5-16	= + 1 8
2 months hence	29 3-8	= unchanged
Spot in New York	65 6 3	= + 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-13 1-2	= — 1-4
Berlin "	20·42 3-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4-86	= — 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 5 8 per cent	= do
9 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-8 per cent	= do
7 day marker loans	3 5-8 per cent	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £75,000.

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 3 Nov, sellers quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers £87
Yellow metal 7 1-2
Tin Plates 11 3-4 + 3-8
Bar iron Belgian £9 3-4
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11-15-0
Basic Steel Bars £5-7-6

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujerat 43 1-4—1-4 Nov.-Dec sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 42 1-2—1-4 Nov-Dec sellers

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 40 3-1—1-4 Nov-Dec done quiet

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 5-16

ARRIVALS—

Steamers—Forest Castle, Clydesdale, and Barotse.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian dull. Manchester firm. Total Sales 6,000. Spot 6·19 — 9. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-4 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 38,000. Futures closed quiet.

Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·06	6·06	6·11
— 3	— 9	— 9
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
6 14	6·18	6·20
— 9	— 9	— 9
May-June	June-July	July-Aug
6 22	6·21	6·25
—10	— 9	— 9

Receipts at U S Ports 80,000
Do last year 81,000
Exports to Great Britain 35,000
Do do Continent 29,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot ..... 11·30—70
Futures, month of Dec ..... 11·19—18 a
Do do. March ..... 11·61—20 a

a Declined owing to disappointing attitude of spinners and to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot 11 5 8
Futures, month of Feb ..... 11·55 — 11
Do, do. May ..... 11·10 — 15
Tone at close ..... steady

Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton are reduced 1-16d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 28th Nov. 1905 :—

Cotton	19,316 bales.
Wheat	19,536 cwts.
Linseed	3,767 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,721 do
Gingellyseed	17,464 do
Poppyseed	52 do
Groundnut	433 do
Castorseed	3,05 do
Rice	8,725 do
Myrabollams	2,252 do
Cottonseed	35,474 do
Mowrasseed	7,439 do
Gram	6,142 do
Joowar	267 do
Maize	25 do

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s 4 1-16.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d
Do,	6	do.	do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do.		do.	...	170 1-4 to 1-2
Marcks 3	do.	do.	...	139 to 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			...	151
Shanghai 30		do.	...	210
Japan 30		do.	...	153

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·7
1st Settlement, 1st December ...	98·7
2nd do. 4th January ...	98·8

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE— MONEY.

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 23rd Nov.	5 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th Sept.	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone firm.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	...	...	...	6	14	0
Forward May	...	...	...	7	5	0

RAPESEED.—Tone firm.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	...	...	...	6	12	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready			...	7	4	0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	...	...	...	7	14	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	...	...	...	29	3	4

GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm.

Howree Khandeish	...	...	...	41	1	2
15 per cent Mixed	...	...	...	40	1	2
25 per cent do	...	...	...	39	1	2
50 per cent do	...	...	...	38		

WHEAT—Tone steady.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	...	...	easier.
Estimated sales	...	...	7,000 bales
Imports	...	...	35 000 "

Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6 02	6·02	6 07
—4	—4	—4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
6 10	6 11	6·13
—4	—4	—4
May-June.	June July	July.-Aug.
6·18	6 20	6·21
—4	—4	—4

COTTON.—The tone is easier to-day, and prices have given way Rs. 2 to 3. The enquiry from exporters for forward delivery is not so brisk as yesterday, but there is a very good demand for ready cotton from exporters and the local mills.

The following are the closing quotations in the "Suttah" bazaar.

Bengals Fully Good January .....Rs. 196
Broach M.-G. Good March..... " 251 1-2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Associations Limited :—

		Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)		200	193	...	25th Dec
Bengal (M.-G.) Ry. terms		208	200	...	25th Dec
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	208	200	...	25th Dec
Oomrawutte (descriptions)	M.-G.	219	213	...	25th Jan
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	...	...	210	25th Jan
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)		220	214	...	25th Jan
Karanja do.	(M.-G.)				
Akola do.	(M.-G.)				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)		228	222	...	" "
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		225	219	...	" "
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)		228	222	...	" "
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	261	... 251	25th Mar
Muttia..... (M. G.)	...	...	216	... ...	Jan-Feb

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

	LONDON, Nov. 28.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	dull
Good Showwurger	...
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver	30 5-16

THE COST OF MIN ING DIAMONDS.

IN Kimberley the mines are worked, or can be worked, at as low a proportion as half a carat per load, and some are said to average considerably under that. Some of the adjacent diamond mines have been worked, and are worked, at a profit at as low a proportion as one-tenth of a carat per load. One carat weighs a little over 3·1 grains, and a load of blue ground weighs 1,000lb. and only about one-fifty millionth of the stuff which comes out of the mines at Kimberley is diamonds, and some mines are even worked at a profit when the proportion is less than one 100 millionth. The diamond is so valuable that diamond-miners can afford to spend money in their operations on a large scale, but as an engineering proposition there is scarcely anything in mining concentration which equals this, and what the mines are able to show, not only in that, but in many other ways. Thirty years ago, the work was of the crudest description; but competent engineers were put in charge, the small works were consolidated, and remarkable progress was made. Now, and for several years, the Kimberley mines have given mining engineers the maximum achievements in rapid hoisting; the mines have hoisted more through the shafts than has been hoisted through any other shaft in the world; and in a good many ways there is a great deal to admire and a great deal to be learnt from the mines of Kimberley.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TWEEDALE—CHALK—November 29, at Byculla Church, by the Revd. R. S. Heywood, M.A., Robert Newton Tweedale, recently of Blackpool to Ethel Ada, 2nd daughter of Oliver Chalk of Panorama House, Chinchpokli Hill,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARCHDALE—November 26, at Jhansi, to Captain and Mrs T M Archdale, a son.

LLOYD—November 13, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain C T Lloyd, A S C, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CRAIG—PETER—November 22, at Mertinga, by the Rev H T Millett, M A, (Oxon) D Craig, M B C M, of Kulighat, South Sylhet, to Bessie, youngest daughter of James Peter, of Mertinga Tea Estate.

PEDLER—WARBURTON—November 25, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Alexander Pedler, F B S, C I E, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to Mabel, daughter of the late William Warburton, R N, and Mrs Warburton of Folkestone.

BLOOD DISORDERS

Are responsible for eruptions of the skin such as boils, pimples, scrofula, ulcers and so forth, to say nothing of causing the skin to look sallow and dirty,

To preserve a clean, fresh, healthy-looking skin free from blemish, it is essential that the blood should be perfectly pure. To this end a constant use of

CLOVERINE

Is recommended. This medicine has remarkable purifying qualities and if taken in time will obviate the ill-effects which usually attack the system when bad blood is allowed to have its way unchecked. If your blood is out of order, it is the time for a trial bottle. If it is in order, then a trial bottle will keep it so.

Price per bottle Rs. 1-4-0

KEMP & CO., LD.,

The CHEMISTS,

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 1·44m. 1·42a. Low water, 7·45m., 7·30a.

Fifth Criminal Sessions.

Annual communication of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, H. E. Lord Lamington presiding, 6-30 p. m.

B, B, R, A, Society, Meeting 5-15 p. m.

The Bijou Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

POLICE NOTICE.—A German silver chain and a metal watch has been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

Mr. Gostling's friends will be glad to hear that his broken arm has properly set and that he left the St. George's Hospital yesterday.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Sonn Moti, a Mahomedan Shroff, carrying on business at Arthur Road, reports to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 227 from his shop which was broken into on Tuesday night and the property removed from a box.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March	The Last Stand ... W H Mydleton
Overture	Silver Cross ... A Hermann
Valse	Frow-Frow ... A Chatau
Selection	Il Travatore ... Verdi
Cake-Walk	Mumblin's Moss ... T W Turban
Gavotte	The First Kiss ... A Schubert
Parn Dance	Honey Suckle & The Bee ... Karl Kaps
Polka	Lustig Draufloe ... Ros Theil

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Inspector Gough charged Sheikh Chand Sheikh Hussein, a Mahomedan, with the theft of ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,150, belonging to his master, Adamji Alibhai, a Borah, residing at Parel. It appears that on the morning of the 20th instant the accused disappeared from his master's house with the property and was arrested the following day when he was apprehended at Cooris, with the property in his possession. His Worship sentenced the accused who pleaded guilty to the charge, to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The thirteenth annual general meeting and prize-distribution of the Dywadnia Cricket Club was held on Saturday evening last in the hall of Mr. Vasantrao Madhourao Chhapwale under the presidency of Mr. S. N. Hate. The hall was crowded with members of the Club and a large number of leading members of the different Cricket Clubs in Bombay. Mr. K. M. Pitale, the Secretary, read the report which showed that fair progress was made by the club in the different branches of its work, such as bowling, batting etc. Some of the gentlemen made brief but interesting speeches complimenting the young prizemen on the steady progress they had made in mastering the details of the noble game. The President, having distributed the prizes, reviewed the history of the club since its foundation and dwelt on the various points of interest in the game of cricket to which he asked the close attention of his colleagues in the club. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ASSAULT ON A COOK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Frederick James Price, a resident of Diamond Jubilee Building in Nesbit Road, appeared to answer a charge of assault brought against him by one Thomas Fernandez, a Goanese cook in the employ of a Mr. Leahy, who resides in the same building. The prosecution averred that about 8 p.m. on the 10th instant the complainant was seated near his master's kitchen when the accused went up to him and asked him why he had beaten his dog. Complainant denied having done so, whereupon the accused abused and assaulted him. The accused in his defence denied the charge and said that on the contrary the complainant had abused his wife and was insolent towards him. The Magistrate, after recording all the evidence, observed that he was satisfied that the accused had assaulted the complainant, though complainant may have given accused some provocation. Accused was fined Rs. 10.

MR. G. J. A. SKEEN, the Government Printer at Colombo has received the sanction of the Government of Ceylon to purchase a further installation of five more Lanston Monotype Machines. This is the third order he has placed this year for these machines after his visit to the Government Monotype Press at Simla last January, where he was enabled to satisfy himself of the many advantages to be secured by using them for Government work, in addition to their economical value. A cable has been sent to ensure their delivery at the beginning of the New Year.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, Nov. 27.

A wealthy oil seller in the City, named Bhowna recently invited some strangers to purchase some oil from his shop, and apparently satisfied with the transaction, invited them to dine and remain with him for the night. They accepted the invitation and passed the night with their genial host. The following morning, the latter found to his surprise that his safe had been tampered with, and valuables to the extent of over six hundred rupees were missing. The distracted host has filed a criminal suit in the Mogial Courts against his whilom guests, while the latter have also filed a counter suit against their late host for defamation of character. It has been proved that the keys of the safe were with the complainant and this he admits. As both the parties concerned are reputed to be respectable and wealthy men, the case is watched with great interest throughout the City.

Now that plague has entirely disappeared from the Cantonment, the inhabitants, comparatively speaking, are enjoying peace of mind to which they have been strangers for the past four years.

The Right Revd. E Bonaventure S. J., Bishop of the Diocese of Nagpur and its dependencies, including Berar and a few Stations of the H. E. as well as a few districts of H. H. the Naizam, arrived here yesterday from his Diocese and will hold Confirmation and First Communion Services in a day or two. There are missions also at Gogargon and Lohgaon in the interior of the district which he has already visited. After performing his Pastoral duties at these places, he very graciously gave a dinner to the old and young alike, and at the close distributed money. To the most indigent amongst them he also distributed clothing.

No rain of any appreciable extent, having fallen here, this season, famine is staring us full in the face. The local Marwaris have taken time by the forelock and have raised the prices of cereals and other foodstuffs to an almost prohibitive extent.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

A FAVOURABLE REPORT.

Yesterday was prize-destribution day at St. Mary's College, the parent Catholic Institution in Bombay. The report gives some interesting details of life at the school.

The total number of boys on the rolls at the end of the scholastic year 1905 is 530 of whom 294 belong to the European Division, including 202 boarders, 10 boys were presented for the Matriculation Examination last year, 9 of whom passed, two taking places among the first fifty and two others among the first hundred. Of these successful nine, three joined St. Xavier's College, one entered a Preparatory Class for Roorkee; the rest found suitable employments in Government Service and Mercantile firms. E. Sampson obtained admission as a stipendiary student into the Imperial Forest School at Debra Dum, standing first on the list in the Presidency and second for the whole of India. Edward Terry D'Souza carried off the old Boys scholarship; Seb. Rodrigues was awarded the Rev. Fr. Fibus' Memorial Prize, while H. K. Merchant succeeded in winning the Matriculation Scholarship. The inspection of the school was held on the 25th October and the 18th November by Mr. A. L. Covernton, the Educational Inspector for European Schools, whose report after some detailed remarks concerning the various classes winds up with Staff, adequate and capable. Education, very good, Discipline, very good. With pleasure we may here mention the success which of late was achieved by some of the old students. E. Hoogwerf has been nominated by the Government of India to a State Technical scholarship to be held in England for a course of Textile Study. Of the Matric boys who joined St. Xavier's College all five have been successful in the P. E. Examination, one (L. Pereira) passing second class. H. Carvalho passed his final examination in the Subordinate Medical Service heading the list. A. Baptista passed the M. A. Examination and P. Rodrigues his L. M. & S. J. Raposo received his certificate for Electrical Engineering. From England too, we learn that L. Nilon has passed the London Matriculation and the Entrance Examination of the Gresham College of Engineering. Ch. Chaves attained the degree of S. F. P. S. Glasgow L. R. C. P. & I., R. C. S. (Edinburgh) and A. A. Fyzee the same (L. R. C. P.) in London. With regard the Sports the boys have proved themselves to be of the old stock. The juniors particularly did very well during the Cricket Season, working themselves up into the finals of the Cricket Tournament of the B. H. S. Association and though the final resulted in a win for the opposite side, the defeat by a few runs was honourable. Hockey has this year been added to Football and Cricket, and the keen interest with which it is taken up that all the boys promises much for the future. At the Annual Sports of the B. H. S. Association we secured for the second time in succession the much coveted Tata Challenge Shield, carrying it off a lead of 63 points. On this occassion, E. Terry D'Souza being the best all round athlete in the senior section was presented with a silver cup, while Ch. Kelly was honoured through the kindness of Mr. Tata with a special cup for having scored higher than any of the seniors and juniors taken together. In the Bombay Gymkhana Sports too our boys earned three handsome prizes. Our Annual October Sports were as successful and as largely attended as ever. A Silver Cup presented by a friend of the boys was won by E. Terry de Souza. While at Khandala in the month of May the Hon. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, an old alumnus of St. Mary's, where he laid the first beginnings of his splendid career, most generously provided the boys with a treat which will ever remain in their thankful remembrance. As with us the Cadet Corps form as much a part of the ordinary school-life as the Cricket, Football and Hockey team it is pleasent to be able to say that the enthusiasm for the former is not surpassed by that for the latter in spite of the occasionally trying weekly drills. The season closed with 111 cadets on the list. Major-General J. Collins, Inspector General of Volunteers in India, spoke favourably on the efficiency of the Company at the inspection, leaving however a margin for some improvement. The Band-boys are to be congratulated on the honour of having been called out twice to play for the B. V. Rifles on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and on the creditable way in which they performed their task. The health of the boys was throughout the year good; there having been no serious case of any kind.

THE PAREL CONVENT.

TUESDAY evening, being the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes, the Convent of Jesus and Mary at Parel was at its best, and presented to the eye a most picturesque sight, being tastefully done up with flags and decorations pleasing in their simplicity, the loyal red, white, and blue adorning the assembly room. The function though by no means an unusual occurrence requires on this occasion, special mention. To encourage higher education the former pupils of the convent had subscribed to the donation of a gold medal, to be annually conferred on one of their number who should take her degree in the Bombay University, during the current year. The medal is to bear the motto "Recte et Fortiter." and is to be called. "The Shapter medal." This year Mrs. Hoogwerf, Mr. P. DaCosta and the Misses McTuerny were to be particularly thanked for their generous donations towards the awarding of the medal. The happy first recipient of the medal is Miss Emma Smith who took the degree of L. M. & S. at the Bombay University.

The programme gone through during the course of the evening was varied and interesting. It consisted of three parts, the first part being an instructive and graceful performance on the "Planets" very ably rendered by the senior pupils in particular Miss V. Scanlon who represented Jupiter. The vocal trio ending this item was a humorous criticism on the sciences, practical domestic economy claiming to be superior in true education.

The second part of the programme consisted of an exhibition of drill and physical exercise very smartly performed by the girls, under Mr. Tuffield's able training, whilst the last part was a humorous monologue encouraging the habit of cheerfulness capitally rendered by Miss B. Smith and putting the audience into roars of laughter. The Rev. Mother and the good nuns of the convent are to be congratulated on the thorough success of the evening's entertainment and we note with satisfaction the graceful tribute paid to the Rev. W. Shaffer S. J. lately connected with St. Xavier's College.

IN Madrid, the "young person" is a personage, and must be reckoned with, even by the stage. She has a powerful ally in materfamilias as the suzerain protecting power, and when the latter comes to the conclusion that the stage is presenting plays not suitable to young ladies, the offending theatre can be boycotted by society. Some time ago, a lady manageress compromised by sacrificing Saturday matinees on the altar of the young person, and offering the dramatic pabulum demanded by tastes more advanced during the rest of the

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1905.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

In addressing his letter to Sir Gilbert Parker M. P., Mr. Arnold-Forster took the best means possible, during the Parliamentary recess, to set at rest the disquieting statements which were current as to the deficiency of the Indian drafts. Such rumours ought not to have gained currency among an intelligent people, for it was only the other day that the exact position was made known by the publication of the official recruiting returns. Furthermore, Mr. Arnold-Forster had elucidated it in a speech at Norwich. Last year—ending 31st March—was shown to have been the biggest recruiting year on record, and in the current year all the recruits required have been obtained. Last year the cavalry was closed for recruiting and the artillery to a large extent. This year both those arms have been open and consequently the infantry recruits were fewer, but the number aggregated 21,638 of whom over nineteen thousand, or the equivalent of twenty-four battalions, enlisted for long service and all of them are well reported upon. At the present time the garrison artillery is full ; 2,340 men have been taken for the cavalry and nearly six thousand for the mounted artillery. The Army Reserve is higher than it has ever been before, the total at the end of September being 93,703, and it is anticipated that by the end of the financial year it will stand at no less than 120,000. Mr. Arnold-Forster did not attempt to conceal the fact that owing to the poor quality of some of the record year's recruits many of the regiments would find a difficulty in furnishing drafts for India. Indeed, the Right Hon. gentlemen said so in as many words. At the same time he was at pains to make it clear that the difficulty was passing away and the raw recruits quickly developing into soldiers, every day bringing us nearer to a normal state of things. One of the accusations against the War Office to which Sir Gilbert Parker drew the Secretary of State's attention was that important facts regarding the drafts and in regard to the present and future prospects of the Army had been concealed from the public.

As Mr. Arnold-Forster urges, ever since he took over charge of the War Office he has never ceased to publish the fact that owing to a variety of causes there would be considerable difficulty in furnishing the Indian drafts after the end of the present year. As he explained it the reason of this is perfectly plain. The Indian drafts are, or ought to be, composed of men who have four years to serve ; the men must also be 20 years of age, and should have at least two years' service. In the first place, a number of men, who were serving in India at the time of the war, extended their service from seven or eight years to twelve years. They were encouraged to do this in order to relieve the War Office from the necessity of sending drafts to India when all available men were required in South Africa. These soldiers are now beginning to take their discharge, and for the time being at all events, we fear, we are bound to have some more or less weedy youths. If not, the home battalions will have them and the "striking force" will consequently be able only to administer a very weakly sort of blow in case it is required to within the year. The remedy, however, does not altogether lie in keeping at home the unformed soldier and sending the efficient out here. Neither does it lie in recruiting large numbers of men. As is fully recognised at the War Office and doubtless, too, by Government of India, the most efficient method is to induce men, now serving, to extend their term with the Colours. This has often been done before. It is not an altogether desirable expedient, writes Mr. Arnold-Forster, but then, he consoles himself with the reflection that expedients which are the outcome of exceptional circumstances seldom are. It is expensive and the subject is one on which the Indian Government might be expected to make some remarks. But it is better for them to pay a little more for well trained men than a little less for youths who are still in the hands of the drill sergeant. However, we are assured that the question has been very carefully considered and already, by agreement with the Indian Government, bounties have been offered and accepted by men of seven and eight years' service in India to re-engage. It is satisfactory to learn that that the question of granting furlough to men in India is also under consideration, and there is reason to expect that this boon, which the soldiers have so long desired, will induce them, if not prepared to give an unbroken spell of service to India, to return after a period of change and relaxation. Of the value of this innovation it is impossible to speak too highly. Hundreds of men will be willing to avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting their friends and will rejoin independently of any bounty.

It is a question which admits of discussion whether or not at a time like the present, India could not safely have left her military strength fall a little below par. We are absolutely free from danger from without and likely to be for some time to come. There is no pressing necessity for a transfrontier campaign and even excessive guard and escort duties will be over in three months' time. But Mr. Arnold-Forster says the Indian Government has been communicated with on this subject and the reply is that they do not consider it desirable even for a time to allow the strength of the Army in India to be decreased. So, says the Secretary of State, every effort must be made to meet the wishes of the Government of India—even though they insist upon having expensive bounty men. It may be recalled that during the War in South Africa the British garrison in India was no less than 10,749 below its proper establishment. Mr. Arnold-Forster mentions, in passing, that it would be "an exaggeration to pretend that the danger of war in India was less during the South African campaign than it is likely to be in the next two or three years, and the risk run by weakening the strength of the garrison during the latter period is certainly not greater than that which was incurred at the earlier date." And no doubt he is right. But the Indian Government must be assumed to have known its own business when it insisted on having its right quantity. We have the satisfaction of knowing that this is in all probability the last occasion on which we shall be bound to pay bounties or take raw recruits, for with the change in the period of years for which service is now undertaken England will never again—except perhaps at the close of a great war—be short of mature well trained soldiers to send out to India in the annual drafts.

THE MAKING OF A COLONY.

To those interested in history there is no more fascinating study than the huge tract of land, Rhodesia. Here it is possible to see the growth of a colony from its commencement and to compare the solidity and yet rapidity of its growth with countries of the older world which have worked out their salvation through the course of centuries. Perhaps, the most remarkable thing is that this phenomenal advancement can be traced everywhere to one man. Much was said against him during his life and the excellent motto "de mortuis" was too often forgotten at the time of his death, but there are very few now who do not realise the value of his work, the magnitude of his brain and the honest imperialism of his ideas. It is to the younger son that our colonies look for their strength and it was in a younger son that South Africa found its giant whose worthy monument is the country which bears his name. Seeing on either side Germans obtaining a footing, he conceived the idea of an all British right-of-way to the great Lakes and to him we owe the proposed Cape-to-Cairo railway. His success was in spite of, rather than because of, aid from the Home Government, yet he succeeded in bringing under the British influence, Matabeleland, Mashonaland and Barotsiland with the result that to-day we have the three Rhodesias. It is indisputable that, but for his action, all this territory would now be in foreign hands—one of the most valuable areas we possess lying in a great plateau, with an average height of over three thousand feet, at least two thirds of which are eminently suited for a European population. When it is remembered that the Royal Charter was only conferred in 1889, it is amazing to find what has been accomplished through the indomitable energy of one man. The slave trade has been suppressed, the sale of liquor to natives prohibited, schools have been established at all centres under Government support, witchcraft has been put down, native marriage customs improved, banks have been opened with, now, thirteen or fourteen branch offices, over four thousand miles of good roads constructed in the southern province, while the railway, constructed and under construction, amounts to two thousand two hundred miles connecting the territory with the Cape ports to the south and with Beira on the east.

Surely, a record which cannot be equalled by any other colony in the world. In dealing with Rhodesia it is impossible to forget one of its most valuable assets, its mining industry. Financial failure has come to many, both speculators and investors, who, ignorant of mining, have suffered from the patchiness which here, as elsewhere, is always found in quartz reef auriferous deposits. In this is to be found the cause of the howls of execration which have been hurled at the great founder of the country, the rapping of the impudent dog which has tried to steal a bone and been thrashed for its pains. The real cause of the failure of many of the mines lies in the fact that the companies have been grossly over-capitalised. The Stock Exchange has recognised this, and recognising it, has waited in vain for any real improvement in Kaffirs. Promotion and working expenses have been out of all proportion to the value, and yet the industry has steadily progressed. At the commencement of the war towards the end of 1899 the output was only 65,303 oz. In the year in which Mr. Rhodes died it was 194,169 oz. last year it was well over two hundred and sixty thousand ounces and, if the present figures are maintained, this year should give a return of nearly four hundred thousand ounces or about a million and a half sterling. Yet this does not exhaust the mineral wealth of the country. With the advance of the railway, which creeps forward at the rate of a mile a day, will be opened up other tracts bearing coal, copper, silver and with it, of course, lead. This is, however, but the least part of the value of the country which is one man's gift to his Motherland. The future of Rhodesia depends on its other industries, cattle ranching, sheep-rearing, corn and, it is thought, even cotton and rubber. So far the country has found but little recognition along these lines, but it is but a baby colony despite its rapid growth—a growth which proves that its local administration is better than any that could be effected over seas.

ENTERIC IN INDIA.

Nothing so strikingly marks the emancipation of the present generation from the "good old times" as the modern scientific triumph over diseases which were formally prevalent, but are now rare. Other diseases have developed themselves, it is true, —were it not so, the success of the medicos would be their own undoing. A century ago a common complaint at home was ague. Now it is all but unknown in England. This happy change has come over the scene in the last forty years. The Faculty have killed ague, as they have killed a few other old-fashioned ills,—but they still have plenty left to do. There is, for instance, enteric fever,—a scourge which has so far defied all the efforts made to extirpate it. Malaria, which is kin to enteric, has been more or less got in hand, thanks to the efforts of Major Ronald Ross, who has recently gone out to New Orleans to combat the yellow fever which has been raging there. Everybody knows the success which attended the work of Major Ross in the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Lagos, but everybody does not know that it was in India that he was inspired to his glorious work of fighting malaria. In one year, out of 178,197 men in the Indian Army there were over 75,000 admissions to hospital from this one disease alone. Major Ross, after long and patient research, discovered the connection between malaria and mosquitoes, and he has done a wonderful work in reducing the ravages of the insect wherever he has been sent. When will some one arise who can effect the same results with the twin scourge of enteric in India? It has been got under in Gibraltar and in Malta, though it ravaged the British Army in South Africa. At the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall, a few days ago, Dr. Leigh Canney delivered an address on the toleration of enteric by the army, in the course of which he observed : "As far as the Army in India and South Africa is concerned, sanitary science in its preventive capacity in dealing with enteric fever, might as well have never existed." This is a severe, though overt, indictment of the Indian Government. Yet the Indian Government has done what it could. Mention of Major Ross reminds us that it sent out Lieutenant M'Kendrick to study the methods of the Major in Sierra Leone—efforts which were attended with such success that Lieutenant McKendrick mentioned that he had not been bitten for a month. Malaria was formerly not unknown in England. Many collectors at home have specimens of the dangerous kind of mosquito which from Liverpool was wont to spread malaria over the country. Now, the fever has been cured by quinine so much, and the source got rid of, that there is no chance of anyone being infected in England, even if he be bitten. Honour and glory await the man with the elixir that will kill the enteric scourge that so far has only been scotched! Something more than the pride of titles awaits the discoverer of the true enteric-cure—a place in the hearts of thousands of widows who mourn the gallant sons whom enteric has laid low. The man who can fight enteric as Lord Lister fought the septicæmic infection of the wounds of persons newly operated upon in the surgery ; or, who can learn the hidden secret and treatment of enteric as Sir Frederick Treves discovered the cause and cure of appendicitis is niched for posterity and will earn the gratitude of the countless unborn. The grave-strewn African veldt cries aloud for the advent of the conqueror of enteric.

THE date of the first meeting of the Viceroy's Council is likely to be fixed for the 15th proximo.

A PANIC, which is reported on the St. Petersburg Bourse, speaks more eloquently than the reports of the riots themselves. The mutiny in the army appears to be spreading.

THE Kaiser in a speech at the opening of the Reichstag, hopes for peace, but thinks it well to be prepared for eventualities with a strong navy.

RAI BAHADUR SARAT CHANDRA DAS, C. I.E., will accompany the Tashi Lama to the various Buddhist shrines which he wishes to visit in India.

SIR James Bourdillon is announced to lecture on "the Partition of Bengal" before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the 7th December.

MR. Orange, Director-General of Education, is now convalescent, and is being allowed to walk about a little in his room.

H. H. the Chief of Wadhwan, with a retinue of followers, left Bombay on Wednesday evening, for his State.

The 2nd December will be observed as a public holiday throughout the N. W. Frontier Province in honour of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

IT is understood that the Viceroy will reply to the toasts of "The Viceroy and the land we live in," at the St. Andrew's dinner to-day. The toast will be proposed by Mr. D. Hamilton, Chairman.

MR. MAXWELL is appointed Postmaster-General, Punjab, and the services of Mr. Simcox, Officiating Postmaster-General, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

WHAT is believed to be the tiniest horse or pony in the world is the property of an Italian nobleman, who makes a speciality of breeding dwarf horses on his estate in Lombardy. The diminutive creature barely measures nineteen inches at the withers—scarcely the size of a large dog. The owner possesses many such equine dwarfs, though none quite so small as this, and when he rides through Milan in a coach drawn by half a dozen of them, popular surprise always expresses itself in a crowd. It is even suggested that a dwarf stud is profitable, as the little animals are strong for their size, and can be kept for sixpence or eightpence a day.

THE players in the billiard-room of a cafe at Perigueux had a startling experience on Wednesday. They were in the midst of an absorbing game when an elephant pushed his head and shoulders through the door, and had not the wall been stout enough to resist, would doubtless have made himself still more obtrusive. He had obtained admission to the establishment by walking through the window, to the consternation of the customers, who fled in panic, some hurting themselves in the confusion. The beast then proceeded to instruct himself in the science and practice of billiards, but in consideration of large presents of sugar and other sweetmeats from his keeper, he consented to accompany that gentlemen to the circus, where both had an engagement.

A SWEDISH vegetarian has undertaken an extraordinary feat by way of attesting the dietary faith that is in him. This is nothing less than an undertaking to reach Paris by water in a row-boat from Stockholm. The man is named Nordin, and he is 34 years of age. He left Stockholm last August, and after clearing the fjords and the Danish islands, he has just reached the German Imperial Canal, where, from Hamburg, ascending the Gebe, he will try, by means of the canal system, to reach Paris. He expects to reach the French capital about the end of November. His fiances will await him there, and they are to be married in Paris. Nordin's boat is 13 feet long and 42 inches wide, and is covered fore and aft, leaving him a hole in the middle for working his double oar.

A GERMAN lady and gentleman travelling in Switzerland have recently had a terrible experience in a journey by coach from Gletsch to Meiringen, by the Grimsel. They started at 6 a.m., with two horses, and were assisted by six men in case the snow should be heavy. But the snow was too much for the whole party. The coach became at last utterly immovable, and the lady and gentleman had to abandon it for the horses, as a last resource for reaching the Grimsel hospice before nightfall. Even there they had to make a further hurried dash to get to Handich, which they reached after being seventeen hours in the snow. At the Grimsel hospics they had been able to call more horses and men from Handich to rescue their six derelict assistants and coach, though the party had to make a night of it in the open.

NATIVE LABOUR QUESTION AND BRITISH COLONISATION.

DO WE OVER-CIVILISE?

We look with justifiable pride on the record of British colonisation. Wherever the British flag has been raised overseas, there has followed quick development of natural resources, trade expansion, and, above all, an improvement in the conditions of life for the native race of every new land annexed. We use the word "improvement" because we judge from our own standard of civilisation—we can do no other. If the aborigines of the lands included among our dependencies learn cleaner habits, adopt more industrious ways of living, and, at least, so far as appearances go, show adherence to the moral code of British laws, all because of the example set by our own people, we believe we are justified in claiming a little credit for the results of British colonisation. But a very serious aspect of the question has arisen with later developments. We have to ask if there may not be some sound reasons for a halt, for refusing to go to the other extreme? Can we over-civilise the native? It is a problem that may not be answered offhand, and it is one that presents opportunity for grave thought when we take into consideration all the evidences offered by recent developments in South Africa and in the South Seas.

It is a peculiar fact, and not altogether pleasant to dwell upon, but nevertheless a fact, that, while in the initial stages of the process of civilisation the natives of almost every country inhabited by British people have given little or no trouble to the colonists yet so soon as the native population has begun to adopt all the British modes and customs of living, just so soon has it become a menace to European settlement. South Africa and Australia offer ready examples of this fact ; present troubles speak eloquently for themselves. Grant the native certain limited privileges, afford him every opportunity for embracing the Christian religion, and teach him better and more industrious ways, and he will prove a useful factor in all that makes for sound development. But grant him extended privileges, equality of living with the white man, and then, not only does he become an industrial rival, but by reason of the peculiar faculty he possesses for seizing hold of every vice of the European race, added to his own inherent passions, he invariably becomes a social menace to the white population among which he lives. How is it that in Natal, where the native is kept under control—he may not ride on the cars with the European, nor undertake any but menial work—there is such excellent law and order, and that in Cape Colony, where so many privileges are granted to the black people, there is such constant friction, and law and order are not easily kept? How is it that in Australia the native blacks are troublesome only in the coastal districts, where they are half-civilised, and where the secret supply of liquor and opium still goes on, and that the record of crime among the natives is established for the most part by these half-educated men and women? It really is a very strong argument against civilisation altogether.

It has frequently been urged that the success of British colonisation has depended a good deal upon one thing, and that is the policy of interfering at the outset as little as possible with native customs. That may be so but it is very necessary to see that the customs which we, allow to continue among the natives do not impede the way of moral, social, and industrial progress in later days. The writer recently visited South Africa, with view to inquiring into the native troubles there, and by far the greater majority of personages interviewed—that is, among those able to speak with authority and experience—expressed the emphatic opinion that there was one native custom allowed which was responsible for a good deal of the present labour trouble. That was the native marriage law. According to this law, or native custom, which British administration allows to continue, the native Kaffir may marry as many wives as he can buy. The average is three, and the women do all the work that has to be done about the kraal, the care of the cattle, the hoeing of the corn, and so on. The Kaffir himself does not require to work for his living ; he sits on his stool all day and smokes, hunts a little, and thrashes one of his wives now and again, for the sake of a little pastime. And, as a result, we have eight millions of natives south of the Zambesi, and still a shortage in the supply of labour. So long as there is a way by which the Kaffir may secure a living without exerting himself, this anomaly will continue to exist. If he were made to conform to the same marriage law as that obeyed by the Europeans, he would have to work for his living, and there would be no difficulty about the labour supply.

It is not likely, writes A. F. Walker in the "Pall Mall Gazette" that there would be any great trouble among the natives by the alteration of the law in this respect. The Governments of Queensland and New South Wales introduced thousands of natives into the States to work on the sugar plantations, and irrespective of whatever may have been their native customs on their own islands, they were made to conform with the laws of the country. There was no difficulty whatever ; they married women brought into Australia from their own islands, and they intermarried with the aborigines on the Continent, but they married only one wife each, and they were seemingly content.

To refer, for a moment, to the labour system in Queensland, it may be pointed out that the conditions of employment and the ways of living provided for the Polynesians there were laid down on excellent lines, and the results argue in favour of what has been said in this article concerning certain advantages to be secured by keeping the black man to menial work. In Queensland, the black labourers, whether aborigines of Kanakas, were employed in connection with the sugar industry, and kept to the field. By regulation strictly enforced, the Kanaka was not allowed to do other than use the hoe and the cane-knife. He could not even drive a cart, work in the mills, or, after the expiration of his agreement, keep a shop. At the end of his "time" he had to re-engage in field-work or go back to his islands. Each man was paid on an average of £18 per year and supplied in food and clothes, also tobacco, and medical attendance in case of illness. The system worked splendidly. Cases of crime committed by the blacks could invariably be traced to the supply of the white man's liquor, and then, in most cases, the perpetrator proved to be one who had received some little teaching at the mission schools, and was less ignorant than his fellows of the ways of "civilisation." This latter point is referred to in a recent report of the Queensland Commissioner of Police.

Admittedly this is a very problematical aspect of the whole native labour question. We have so treated the black man in many European countries that he is able to have a good deal to say in regard to the nature of employment he will adopt. He may refuse to take any. In America, is the growing trouble due to the ignorant negro, or is it due to the negro who has taken advantage of opportunities to educate himself? It is the man who has learnt enough to demand more, who now is regarded with such hostility by the white populaties there, and one has only to travel through the United States for a time to understand that the greatest trouble is still to come. To those who raise a sentimental and humanitarian cry for the black man there is an answer of their own sort. They will find the place for the black man emphatically laid down in Scripture. The foundation of what we call "racial difficulties" is no hard to trace. So long as we increase the social status of the black man by conferring "white" privileges upon him, to that extent do we increase the possibilities of racial difficulty. If the native is kept to menial employment, and refused those opportunities which permit of his becoming, to any extent, a social or an industrial rival to the white man, then the chances of his intermarrying with the white race are minimised.

In South Africa matters are serious enough and one has to wonder where the present troubles will end. It is not easy to forget the words which Lord Milner wrote in May of last year, when he said : "I think that to attempt to place coloured people on an equality with white in South Africa is wholly impracticable, and that moreover, it is in principle wrong." Lord Milner believed that the educated black man once he had really reached a certain high grade of civilisation, should receive certain "white privileges," but the then High Commissioner evidently recognised, too, that there was such a thing as "over-civilisation." You cannot stop at the top-rail of education.

GERMANY'S NAVY.

THE MAILED FIST ONCE MORE.

PEACE BUT NOT UNPREPAREDNESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Kaiser, in his speech at the opening of the Reichstag, further said: "I welcome Japan among the Great Powers withsincere wishes for the peaceful and civilizing mission of a highly gifted people.

"I sympathise keenly with the Tsar's efforts to reorganise the internal affairs of his country and am gratified at the agreement over the Morocco question which originated solely through the tendency to ignore German interests.

"I regard peace as a sacred thing, but the signs of the times demand the strengthening of our defences against unrighteous attacks."

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Following on the Kaiser's speech, the Berlin Press, with remarkable accord, insists upon the necessity of an increase in the Navy.

LATER.

The German papers do not hesitate to consider that the Kaiser's words regarding his foreign relations were aimed at Great Britain and France.

The English press accept the speech calmly, believing it was prompted by the desire to increase the German Navy.

GRAVE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg Bourse Panic.

230 SOLDIERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The attitude of the Army is the most serious feature of the Russian situation and it is admitted at St. Petersburg that the spirit of revolt pervades the whole Army from Vladivostock to St. Petersburg. The Manchurian forces are in a condition of almost open rebellion.

The garrison of St. Petersburg has formulated demands, involving the complete remodelling of the conditions of service.

LONDON, Nov. 29,

There is a panic on the St. Petersburg Bourse, resulting from the heavy fall in prices.

Communication is interrupted with Moscow, where the telegraph operators have struck.

Two hundred and thirty soldiers, in the Military School of Electricity at St. Petersburg, have been arrested by four battalions and incarcerated in a fortress.

LATER.

The telegraph strike has extended throughout Russia and no telegrams are coming through, except precariously through Finland.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

M. Raindre, at present French Ambassador at Berne has been appointed French Ambassador at Tokio.

Mr. Bunsen, at present at Lisbon, succeeds Sir Arthur Nicolson as British Ambassador at Madrid, whilst Mr. Francis Villiers, of the Foreign Office replaces Mr. Bunsen at Lisbon.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION AT VIENNA.

In Favour of Universal Suffrage.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Business was at a standstill in Vienna to-day, the Socialists having organised a huge orderly demonstration in favour of universal suffrage.

The demonstration was on the occasion of the opening of the Reichsrath.

Two hundred thousand Socialists participated.

A deputation of the leaders was favourably received by the Government.

THE KING OF NORWAY.

Happy Impression Created.

King Hakon and Queen Maud are creating the happiest impression in Norway.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

Rush of Eager Subscribers.

The Japanese loan lists opened at ten and closed at one o'clock to-day.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

Augmented by Five Warships.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Admiralty has decided to add five battleships from China to the Channel fleet, which will henceforth be divided into two squadrons of which these five battleships will form practically the North Sea squadron with a temporary base at Dover.

THE QUESTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

A Royal Commission Appointed.

A strong Royal Commission of eighteen members presided over by Lord George Hamilton and including three ladies has been appointed to enquire into the Poor Law and Unemployment question.

THE NEW ARMY SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The "Indian Daily News" names Major General A. R. Martin, Commanding at Bareilly, for the new post of Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOME RULE PROSPECTS.

Mr. Asquith at Wisbeach.

C.-B. DENOUNCES THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Mr. Asquith speaking at Wisbeach, last night, said there was no substantial difference among the Liberals regarding Home Rule, but he did not believe that the re-introduction of a Home Rule Bill would form part of the policy of the next Government.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman speaking at a crowded meeting at Partick denounced the Government. At the conclusion of the meeting there were cries of 'Home Rule' and 'Rosebery', but Sir Henry did not heed them.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE BLACKMAIL.

CHARGE AGAINST S. P. C. A. MEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Mr. G. Rose and two Bengalis, the agents of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, have been arrested on a charge of systematically blackmailing carters and others in the Howrah district near Calcutta. The accused, it is alleged, have been carrying on an organised system of extorting bribes for years. The Joint Magistrate has granted an adjournment of the hearing to enable the Calcutta High Court to be moved for the transfer of the case to another district. The accused have been released on bail.

THE BENGAL SCHOOLS' CIRCULAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29

An opinion, given by Mr. Pugh, the well-known Calcutta Barrister, is published challenging the legality of the Schools' Circular, issued some time ago by the Bengal Government for discouraging the agitation, amongst students. Mr. Pugh holds that the circular goes beyond the enforcement of the existing law in the matter by enacting new penalties.

THE TASHI LAMA'S VISIT TO INDIA.

ARRIVAL IN DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJILING Nov. 29.

The Tashi Lama from Shigatse arrived here to-day accompanied by Captain O.' Connor. The hillmen of the station assembled in great numbers upon the road and prostrated themselves as the Lama passed, the Tibetans and the Bhutanese forming a procession behind the party and burning incense all the way to the Drum Druid Hotel where the Lama is staying. The Lama retired at once to his room.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

SPLENDID OPENING ENTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Mr. Boetler, the Official Handicapper, has arrived here and other preparations for the coming races are in evidence. The racecourse presents a busy appearance in the morning. The entries for next Saturday's meeting are unusually large. The Criterion Plate has drawn twenty-two entries, the Pony Plate fourteen, the Liliputian Plate ten, the Club Plate eleven, and the Ballygunge Plate nine.

THE ROWDY BENGALI STUDENTS.

WHIPPING ORDERED BY MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

A precedent was set to-day by the Police Magistrate here in ordering flogging of fifteen stripes to be administered in Court to a student convicted of interfering with the police and raising 'bande materam' cry with a view to rescue a prisoner who had been creating disturbance in the street.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

BOUND FOR BOMBAY.

(FORM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

As the s.s. Sirsa was leaving the harbour yesterday evening, smoke was seen to be issuing near the bridge, and the sentry on the B. I. M. S. Canning gave an alarm of fire.

A boat was quickly lowered, and a crew from the Canning, with a fire engine and hose, were very soon on board the Sirsa and rendred invaluable service.

The fire was soon got under control, but not until it had wrecked the chart-room and destroyed some papers and the flooring. After order had been restored, the captain of the Sirsa thanked his helpers, and continued on his voyage to Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Colonel C. W. Park, Deputy Adjutant General at Simla, has been selected for appointment to a Brigade Command in India.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captains Blake and Armstrong of the Wiltshire Regiment.

Captain Keene, 29th Punjabis, Commandant of the Burma Military Police, is granted an extension of tenure for two years.

Lieutenant Brodie, Lincolnshire Regiment, is posted to the Western Command and Lieutenant Daniell, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to the Northern Command, for appointment to the Indian Army.

ARRIVAL Nov. 29.

Major R. C. Thacker, R.A.M.C., on leave, from Jhansi.

DEPARTURE, Nov. 29.

Major G. T. Robinson, 33rd Punjabis, on leave, to Sehore.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

RECEPTION OF CHIEFS AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

Interesting scenes were witnessed at the Reception last night, when the Punjab Chiefs and hundred and twenty-six Durbaris were presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The Durbaris tendered Nuzzars of one gold mohur each in Lawrence Hall, and the Chiefs were presented in the adjoining Montgomery Hall. The entry of the Royal procession into the Halls was heralded by fanfares sounded by trumpeters of the 12th Lancers.

This morning the Prince received visits from the Chiefs, there being the Maharaja of Patiala, Nawab of Bhawalpur, Raja of Jind, Raja of Nabha, Raja of Kapurthala, Raja of Mandi, Regent of Maler Kotta, Raja of Faridkhot, Raja of Chamba and the Raja of Suket. The Raja of Nabha, a venerable Chief, who was absent from the Reception last night owing to indisposition, was carried to the gates of Government House in a palanquin, there entering his State carriage and being driven the short distance to the House. The arrival and departure of the Chiefs was witnessed by large numbers of people lining the roads from the Chiefs' Camps to Government House. A guard of honour was furnished by the 34th Pioneers, The usual ceremonies were observed, the Maharajas tendering Nuzzars which were touched and remitted and the Prince afterwards presenting attar and pan to the rulers, the Political Officers performing the same courtesy for the attendants,

This afternoon H. R. H. the Princess of Wales visited the Dufferin Hospital.

The city is illuminated to-night.

A fire occurred in the Visitors' Camp, last night, the smoking tent being destroyed. Everybody had left the tent and the fire was prevented from extended.

THE COMING MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Lord Kitchener and staff leave for Rawalpindi for the manœuvres this evening, returning to Calcutta about the 12th proximo.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The following is the official programe of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to-day —

11-15 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Return visits of seven Chiefs.

1. Maharaja of Patiala, 11-15 A.M.
2. Nawab of Bahawalpur, 11-30 A.M.
3. Raja of Nabha, 11-45 A.M.
4. Raja of Jind, 12 noon.
5. Raja of Kapurthala, 12-15 P.M.
6. Raja of Mandi, 12-30 P.M.
7. Raja of Faridkot, 12-45 P.M.

Lunch.

4 P.M.—His Royal Highness the Prince will visit the Aitchison College.

4. P.M.—Her Royal Highness the Princess will attend a Pardah Party.

Small dinner.

9-45 P.M.—Ball at Montgomery Hall.

To-morrow.—Friday, 1st, Breakfast.

10 A.M.—Parade of Imperial Service Troops.

Lunch.

4 P.M.—Garden Party.

Small dinner.

10-30 P.M.—Departure for Peshawar, (Private.)

THE HIGHLANDERS' BOXING TOURNAMENT.

AN EXCITING DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Nov. 29.

The Boxing tournament organized by the 93rd Highlanders continued on a more important scale at Wanowrie last night. The enormous enclosure was crowded by thousands and among the gathering was General Richardson, the Hon. Mr. Giles and all the officers of the garrison. All the fighters shaped handsomely and were a distinct credit to the pugilistic capacity of the Highlanders.

In light wrights, second round, Pte McEwan beat Pte Foster; Pte Watson beat Pte Fleming; Lce Corpl Parry beat Lce Corpl Donohue; Private Bridges beat Pte Ritchie.

The ten-round contest, Rs. 150 for the winner and Rs. 50 for the loser, was a great inter-regimental fight between Lce Corporal Langthorne, East Lancs, and Private Reilly, 93rd Highlanders. They fought it out till the seventh round when Langthorne who had been magnificently fighting and dropped down through exhaustion, and Reilly won. This was the best and most exciting match ever seen in Poona.

In feather weights, second round, Private Mitchell beat Private Glennie, Private Cameron beat Private Mitchell.

In a six-round inter-regimental contest, prize Rs. 50, Gunner Pringle, R. F. A., beat Private Gray, East Lancs. Gray was disqualified in the second round for persisting to fight with open hands.

In the boys' three-round contest Rs. 20, boy Mc Killigan beat boy Steedman.

In light weights, third round, Private Watson beat Private McEwan, Private Bridges beat Private Parry on points in an extra round.

THE CHARGE AGAINST GOVINDJI LALJI.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 29.

The case against Govindji Lalji, well-known in racing circles, who is charged by the Army Bankers, Messrs Jamnadass, with cheating in respect of a cheque for thousand rupees on the Bank of Bombay which was dishonored, was finally disposed of this morning by Major Field, the Cantonment Magistrate,

In his finding the Magistrate said from the evidence accused made no representation when passing the cheque to complainant of having no money in the Bank. The cheque was merely presented and cashed by complainant similar to the other two cheques given which were honored. The accused gave the cheque with no actual deception that he had money in the Bank. The complainant had delayed the case and made every effort to recover the money and presumably considered resort to criminal proceedings to strengthen his efforts for a settlement. The complainant's remedy was by a civil action against the accused whom he acquitted.

THE RICHARDSON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 29.

In the Hockey tournament the game, this evening, was between the 107th Pioneers and the 114th Mahrathas. It was a fast and most exciting match. Both the sides held a blank sheet in the first half, but in the second half the Mahrattas scored two goals in rapid succession whereas the Pioneers had nil. Score :—

114th Mahrattas..... 2 Goals
107th Pioneers..... Nil

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

A HARMONIOUS EVENING.

THE annual gathering of the scholars and friends of St. Xavier's School took place last evening, when the Prizes were distributed to the successful scholars and a performance of Hawtry's famous "Private Secretary" was given by thirteen boys of this famous institution. His Excellency Lord Lamington was present and made an admirable speech commentary upon the work of the scholars. The gathering was held in the school theatre and the stage was admirably decorated with plants and ferns. His Excellency the Governor was provided with a handsomely upholstered seat in crimson plush and gold in front of the proscenium, and among the well-known people invited were Lady Jenkins, Sir Sassoon J. David and Lady David, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Chichgar, General and Mrs Greenfield, Mrs. and Miss Poe, Mr. Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. J. A. Wadia, and Mr. Amirudin Tyabjee. The arrival of Lord Lamington was greeted with vociferous cheering by the gathering, and on his Excellency taking his seat, with the Archbishop of Bombay on his left, the school string band struck up an overture from Auber's "Fairy Lake" which, considering the piece is one of the most difficult for boys to accomplish, was very creditably rendered.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the annual report by the Rector from the stage. The report was as follows :—

The year under review, the 35th in the annals of St. Xavier's High School, has been, we are glad to say, a happy and prosperous one. It may have no great changes, and no stirring events to record. But it has been a year of that quiet and continuous labour on which the success of the teacher and educator depends. The good health of the boys was distinctly favourable to our endeavours. Not, as if we had no losses to mourn. Six of our pupils were carried off by various diseases. This is in itself a matter of deep regret. But, bearing in mind, that in June the number on the rolls rose to 1,391, and in years of a less numerous attendence, the plague alone sometimes demanded about 20 victims we hold ourselves justified to see in this reduction of the mortality a considerable improvement either of the general health of the City or of the methods of protection employed by the students and their families. The conduct and application of the pupils gave full satisfaction. Yet we think it necessary to draw the attention of parents and guardians to the fact that frequent and prolonged absence from class does not only retard the intellectual progress of the the boy, but is also apt seriously to interfere with the habit of regularity and devotion to duty to which the young must be trained. We do not suggest that the children should be excluded from all participation in festivities which may be of great significance for the domestic circle, but neither do we hold that such occasions warrant a prolonged absence from class. We, therefore, earnestly ask the parents not to insist without necessity on long leave for the celebration of such festivals. The Staff of the School comprised 13 Members of the Society of Jesus, 24 Secular Male Teachers and 4 Lady Teachers. The latter, whose services were first engaged this year, have shown themselves particularly qualified for dealing with the younger children in the lower standards. To all the Teachers we offer our best thanks for the devotedness with which they have fulfilled the duties assigned to them. It has already for some time been intended gradually to introduce certificated Teachers, and considerable inducements have been held out to those Members of the Staff who secure a Government diploma. The realisation of this scheme will require some years; but we also recognise the imperative duty to ensure that St. Xavier's High School advances with the times and shares in that keen activity which is witnessed everywhere in the educational world. The results of last year's examinations are very satisfactory. Out of 40 boys presented for the Matriculation Examination 33 were successful; three of them ranked amongst the first ten candidates and two secured University honours. It is also gratifying to note that this year, as in the year previous, three pupils passed the London Chamber of Commerce Examination in Book-keeping. Undoubtedly the scholarship of the annual value of Rs. 60, founded some years ago by Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, has given a special stimulus to the study of this useful branch of knowledge. Physical culture has not been neglected. Drill is now obligatory in most of the classes and the interest in cricket has not grown cold. In the School-Competition our first Eleven succeeded in reaching the semi-final round. The School Orchestra has kept up its old standard of proficiency. In conclusion we may refer, as a matter of special interest to the students and friends of the Institution to the suggestion thrown out last year on this occasion by Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia and to the success with which it has met. It will be remembered that the said gentleman pointed out that, as the St. Xavier's College Department was rather poorly endowed with scholarships, students of the High School intending to join St. Xavier's College were unquestionably at a great disadvantage as compared with those who passed over to other Colleges. To obviate his deficiency, Mr. Wadia appealed to the old Xaverians and the parents of the present students to subscribe towards the foundation of some additional scholarships. This warm appeal did not fall on deaf ears. Within the year, the sum of Rs. 9,720 has been subscribed and through the kindly services of Mr. Wadia very safely and advantageously invested. The principal donors, each contributing Rs. 1,000 or more, are :—Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, Mr. Hajee Mahomed Esmael Sobani conjointly with, Mr. Hajee Yoosof Esmael Sobani, Mr. Lukhamsee Nappo, Mr. Tullookshund Mankekshund, Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram Mehta, Sir Sassoon J. David, and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

To these and the numerous other subscribers the Rector tenders his most heartfelt thanks.

The most successful boys of the year, with the prizes they took, were as follows :—

Prize for good conduct and application in the Upper Schools.—Presented by the most Reverend, the Archbishop of Bombay, the St. Xavier's Silver Medal—Leopold Braganca.

The Ripon Prize.—For regular attendance, good conduct and application for Non-Christian Day-Scholars in the Upper Schools—Sivaxi Hirji Wadia.

Prize for good conduct and application in the Lower Schools.—Presented by Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Bro.—Domicio Archangelo D'Souza.

Prize for good conduct and Application for Non-Christian Day-Scholars in the Lower Schools.—Presented by Mrs. Badbabai Atmaram Sagoon—Madhi Hassan Syed.

VII. Class.

Scholarship of Rs. 18, Cajetan H. D'Souza, of VII. A. 3024.

Scholarship of Rs. 15, Thomas D'Cunha of VII B. 3000.

Scholarships of Rs. 9 Balchandra Sukthankar, of VII. B. 2795, and Solomon Jhirad, of VII B. 2790.

Scholarships of Rs 6. Vrajlal Shah of VII A. 2034, and Manecklal Broker of VII. B 2023.

At the conclusion of the Prize-distribution Lord Lamington, addressing the gathering said the distinguishing feature of the report was not only the record of good service of the boys but of the obvious desire both masters and students had to go ahead and do even better in the coming year. His Excellency thought it a matter of great congratulation that in such a large organisation as that there should have been such a noticeable reduction of the mortality amongst the boys, especially considering that many of the pupils attending the school were subject to the sad visitation of cholera that afflicted the city during the early part of the year. His Excellency then paid a marked compliment to the boys of the school band who rendered the overture so well upon his arrival that evening. He thought they showed very great proficiency and he hoped that in their after life they would be able to put their musical education to some good use and systematically indulge in such a gratifying form of recreation. He thought the prizes that had been distributed showed that all the boys had tried their best, while a few had been specially successful. Some of the boys he could congratulate on the fact of their leaving that hall in sudden possession of quite a library of books (Laughter). It must be obvious to all that the success of that institution was due to the whole-hearted manner in which the members of the Society of Loyala had devoted themselves to the various classes of that scholastic institution. From its very start the work was marked by earnestness and determination on the part of those who were the originators of the school. They were not content merely to collect funds from others, but they set themselves to work even to the extent of personal labour (and by such united efforts the structure was erected. There was one dominant feature there, and that was the great attachment of the pupils old and new to those who had been their instructers (Applause). He thought that must be wholly due to the fact that those who were responsible for the school management gave their service with a determination to make the best of the lives of the boys who were entrusted to them temporarily. And it was that aspiration that made itself felt on the minds and feelings of the students there. He was greatly interested to notice that almost a half of the students of the institution were non-Catholics; yet the masters were equally solicitous for the education and welfare of those who were non-Catholics as for those who were Catholics. He could therefore cordially congratulate those who were responsible for the education and training in the school. He thought it was nearly the largest—if not quite the largest—school that he had visited since he arrived in India, and he hoped it would go on from year to year progressing, and always with that determination to keep well ahead of the times as regards the form of education given to the pupils. As that was his first visit he again congratulated all those gentlemen who were responsible for the splendid place in which they carried on their labours. Before resuming his seat His Excellency tendered his thanks for the kindly way in which he had been received. On the initiative of the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Lord Lamington for presiding.

The portions of the farcical comedy. "The Private Secretary" which had been selected for impersonation were then proceeded with, the cast being as follows :—

Mr Marsland, a country gentlemen		B P Sethna.
Harry Marsland	his nephews	Leo Rodrigues.
Frank Vernon,		N Furdunji.
Charles Vernon,		B R Byramji.
Mr Cattermole, rich uncle		C H D'Souza.
Douglas Cattermole, his nephew		M Broker.
Mr R Spalding, private secretary		S R Byramjee.
Professor Fenelon, tutor to Vernons		B Sukthanker.
Mr Sydney Gibson, fashionable tailor		R Lester.
Mr Stead, lodging house-keeper		J A Dias.
Knox, a bailiff		A N Powar.
John, servant to Marsland		W M Muzumdar.
Thomas, gardener		Thos. D'Cunha.

The large audience were greatly diverted at several portions of the performance, and a very harmonious evening terminated with the playing of the National Anthem.

POLICE STREET-OBSTRUCTION,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Reading "Ratepayer's" letter in your yesterday's issue brought to mind several little matters to which I should like to draw attention.

Praise has been given among others to the Police. They are said to have performed their arduous duties admirably. I do not for a moment say they did not. The roads were kept clear and the Royal Visitors never experienced the least difficulty in getting about. That was the main thing they were to aim at, and so far the praise was but their due. But had the public any cause to thank them? I say, emphatically, No. Perhaps it was not the fault of the Police. Anyhow, with a view to future events, may I make one or two suggestions? Our roads in the Fort are wide enough for two Royal processions to run abreast. Then why not have kept the Royal processions or the Viceragal processions to the half of the Esplanade, nearest the Clock Tower and left the other side open to traffic? The same with Hornby-road, Carnac-road and Queen's road? And why not have kept out of the native town altogether? The roads I have named might have been kept open to within ten minutes of the approach by the procession and even then there would have been a clear five minutes' grace after the police and military had to back away the crowd. As it was, the roads were blocked for hours and it was impossible even to cross the street. I, for one, essayed to do so and was nearly run through by an infuriated sentry. But that I knew one of the officers and got safe passport, I might even now have been numbered with the slain. That was on the day of the arrival. On the following Sunday evening I was driving in the direction of the Crawford Market, to the office of your contemporary as a matter of fact, when suddenly my horse's head was seized and I was told the road was blocked. "Would I go round by the garden?" I went and arrived at the Blaney Statue. I was informed by an Inspector that the Princess was going to the hospital and had just left Government House! From Government House to Bori Bander is a good half hour's trot. Yet there we were stuck up for forty minutes and another five in getting clear at the end of it. If the Police had wanted to make a block they could not have engineered it more successfully. They permitted all traffic to run up to Bori Bander and there they blocked it. The Princess and her travelling escort—not a State one mind you—passed simply by in one-eighth of the width of the road kept for them. I must give the Police this credit that they kept their temper perfectly though they had perforce to hear many uncomplimentary remarks which even loyalty could not stifle. When I say police, I mean European police, for the native policemen were most insolent and the one who stopped my victoria pushed his fist in my face when I asked him why he barred my way. Now another instance. When the new Viceroy was taking the oath I was blocked opposite the P. W. D. Offices. The escort halted and after dismounting they were suddenly called upon to mount as the route had been changed. Instead of going by the Queen's Statue it was to be past the B. B. and C. I. ruin. Men doubled across the maidan and lined the road to Church-Gate station. The carriages already held up were ordered off in the direction of the Swimming Baths. Mine, neatly tucked up under a tree was directed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police in person to remain where it was. But directly that high officer had gone a police sowar rode up and in offensive tones ordered my gharrywala away. No sooner had he gone and I was left standing in the sun that the route was changed again. Back all the troops doubled and the original line was taken. My gharry came back and with it the gharries of numerous peaceable citizens on the way from the Hill to their offices—thrown half an hour late by a ludicrous bungle for which the responsible party should have had fourteen days' rigorous, whoever he may be. The temper of the Bombay merchant rose and I believe that but for the sight of so many hung up there like myself against their will I should have run amok. It is all over now, but the annoyance and inconvenience come back to one red hot at times and I swear next time I will force my way wherever I wish to go and go to the expense of a test case as to whether any one from the King downward has any right to interfere with the progress of a ratepayer along the streets that he has made or helped to pay for.—Yours, &c.

AN OUTRAGED LOYALIST.

Nov. 29.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCTY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, last evening, when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., President, occupied the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

From Calcutta—Journal and the proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol, I, Nos 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7,

From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol IX, No. 10.

From Manila—The Bantoc Igorot by A. S. Jenks.

From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XX, Nos. 233, 234.

From St. Petersburg—Cataloque des Livres publics par L'Academia Imperiele ees Sciences,

From Berlin—Zeitschrift der Deutschan Morgenland-ischen Gesellschaft, Heft III.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B.A., LL.B., then read a paper on the "Influene of Religion on the Formation of a Nation's character, and its Social Institutions and Usages", which will be published in the Society's Journal.

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

A CASE of *sati* is reported from Margpur, a village in the Karnal District. A Kamboh woman who had lost her husband two or three years back recently made a funeral pyre, set fire to it and perished in the flames in the presence of a large number of persons. All efforts to dissuade her proved unavailing. The police did not arrive in time to save her life.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Politics of "the Divine Sarah."

SHOULD SCHOOL-TEACHERS COMBINE?

FRANCE'S DEPOPULATION PERIL.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

"PLACE aux Dames" it certainly is. Here is Mme, Catulle Mendes, the wife of the well-known journalist and man-of-letters, engaged by the "Presse" to write its theatrical criticisms. This, of course, is not he first time that a lady has engaged in the work of a Paris daily newspaper—there is the classic example of Marguerite Durand, directress of the now extinct "Fronde," a woman's paper in the sense that it was entirely produced by feminine labour; and there are Mmes Severine and Dieulafoy to stand for the weaker sex in daily touch with current events. But Mme, Catulle Mendes is, nevertheless, a symbol of the age. If we are not hurrying towards matriarchy in France, we seem to have arrived at the feminine domination of the arts. Of first importance, indeed, is the place occupied by women in the theatre. The instance of Sarah Bernhardt occurs to everyone. She has just been interviewed on her arrival in Paris from a tour in South Africa. The queen of tragedy received the reporter lying on a bed of state, surrounded by beautiful hangings. Three or four charmingly-dressed ladies were in the room who might very well have been her dames of honour. And the divine Sarah not only spoke of the theatre en passant, but of politics.

"I prefer M. Deroulede as a poet, she said, but M. Loubet as a practical politician." So it has been left to the great lady artist to sum up the situation with the brevity of Forain. And no one can feel offended. Even the most abandoned Nationalist never imputed poetry to M. Loubet, though it seems that M. Combes perpetrated verses in his youth. This proves the importance of woman in the cosmos of Paris. It is said that M. Loubet, in allowing M. Doumer to preside over the banquet on Sunday, wished to designate his successor. But what about this declaration of Sarah Bernhardt? Does it not prove that she too, has thoughts of the Presidency? And there is surely no Salic law under the Republic. All conquering woman bears all the laurels in dramatic art at this moment. The presentation of "Bertrade," the new play at the Renaissance, has been conspicuous by the success of a lady artist, Julia Darcourt, who surpassed her fellows in the perfection of her characterisation. And is not the very title "Bertrade" a proof that M. Lemaitre felt the hopelessness of labelling his comedy otherwise than by a feminine name? If it had been called "Jacques," or something of that sort, no one would have gone to the famous little playhouse of the Porte St. Martin.

An incident which has stirred the wrath of the Extreme Left and has put the Government in some peril, was a very dangerous coup attempted by the Socialists. They tried to strain the law of 1884, which may be described as the Magna Charta of trade unionism in France, so as to include the school-teachers. The school teachers are, of course, Government servants. If Dominie has the right to organize and to dictate terms to his employer, the State, the whole educational system of the country may be at a deadlock one fine morning. It is true that some Government employees have the right to form unions or syndicates, but only in the case where the Government is in the position of a manufacturer, as, for instance, in the Arsenals. Here, even, the principle is open to very grave objection; to extend it to the teaching body of the country would be disastrous. That is the view taken by M. Rouvier, and he stoutly opposed the extension of the law. The teacher has no more right to organize in a sense hostile to the Government than have the soldiers or sailors. The Act draws the distinction between classes of Government servants who hold or do not hold part of the public power."

M. Rouvier, then, flatly refused to accept the Socialist doctrine, and, moreover, said he would not allow the matter to be raised in a general debate on the law later on. He made it a question of confidence. When the vote came to be taken it was discovered that the Government was only saved by the Opposition. The Moderates and the Right voted in large numbers for the Ministry. Admit that that is a curious and ticklish position for any Prestate of his majority and like a prudent leader has mier. M. Rouvier is quite conscious of the anomalous taken his measures accordingly. There was a tete-a-tete luncheon between MM. Rouvier and Berteaux yesterday, which inspired all the Parliamentary gossips; but, the afternoon, in the corridors the air of the Government supporters is one of fair confidence in the future. The Socialist bark may prove to be worse than its bite. At any rate, M. Rouvier grasps the situation firmly. I will consent to no reshuffling of the Ministry he says. If one goes we all go," Nous verrons.

Serious public opinion in France is much moved by the publication of figures showing that the increase in population for last year is lower than ever before. The term "depopulation" is very commonly used, but it is hardly correct since the population is not absolutely decreasing, but remaining stationary. Eight hundred thousand children were born in 1904. Each year since the war there has been a regular retrogression. The figures were higher in 1900 than in 1904, and higher again in 1902 than in 1903. Immediately after the war, the births averaged 960,000; to-day the figures are 818,000, or 142,000 less. There is no reason to suppose that the family spirit is awakening in France; therefore in another thirty years, the 800,000 will have shrunk by another 150,000. The death-rate has slightly increased, is but not in any sense abnormal. It represents 761,000 in place of 763,000 last year. Consequently, the insignificant margin of 57,000 separates the coming France from the departing France, the births from the deaths.

The importance of such figures is always relative. What are the vital statistics of the neighbours of France? In 1903, the last figures available, England had over a million births. That represents a net increase of population of half-a-million; that is to say, ten times the figure of France. From a political sense, greater importance attaches to the tables of Germany. The land of the Kaiser has increased by 800,000 inhabitants; so that in two years she could people Alsace-Lorraine with a new population. The enormous progress made by Germany in the numbers of her people stands revealed when one takes a general look at the statistics for the last fifty years. In 1850, France and Germany had a population that was practically equal, say thirty-five millions. To-day the one is thirty-eight or thirty-nine millions, the other sixty millions. These are very significant figures, upon which it is impossible not to ruminate. This difference in population accounts for a great deal. It explains the necessity of German expansion; the restless desire for fresh fields and pastures new; it explains, also, the other side of the shield: the recent "frousse" this country had when the War Lord lifted up his sword in the direction of the Vosges.

It is obvious that France can never become a real colonising Power with a "new population" that is diminishing. These things are well understood by enlightened public opinion here, but, unfortunately, no one has been able to suggest a scientific remedy. M. Piot, the well-known Senator, labours in season and out of season preaching the gospel of large families, but no one pays attention except to send the good man a shower of comic cards at the New Year. But his remedies, such as they are—bonuses for the fathers of large families and medals for mothers—can but touch the fringe of the question. The real reason is not economic (though, of course, the division of property amongst the children under French law has something to do with it); it goes much deeper than that. Civilisation—if that is the right name for it, or, at least, the knowledge of good and evil—has reached a point in France unattained by any other nation. Doctrines touching upon the limitation of population are openly discussed, and the child is not brought into the world unless there

is at least a pewter spoon in its mouth. It is the excess of thrift, the over-care for the morrow, that is the secret of the situation.

A sad story of theatrical life has been recalled before the courts. Sibyl Sanderson, one of the finest soprani of her day, died two and a half years ago She was the widow of a rich Cuban, M. Emilio Terry, who left her a life interest amounting to £2,960 a year in half his fortune. But she was accustomed to great luxury, and was incapable of living within this income. In 1901, having been a widow for two years, she was in the utmost financial difficulties. Beset by creditors, she determined in the autumn of 1902 to return to the stage which she had left five years before. Her appearance was announced at Nice Opera House, in M.Massenet's "Esclarmonde," a part created by her at the Paris Opera, and one of her most famous. Spectators filled the theatre to hear the celebrated singer on her return to the stage. She appeared, and hardly managed to get through the first act of the opera. Her voice had completely gone, and the public was cruel—as the public always is. After the first act the performance had to be stopped, and the unhappy singer was taken to her hotel, where she lay seriously ill for a month. She never completely recovered, and died in the following spring. She had long been suffering from an incurable disease. "This admirable artiste, with a voice like crystal," said counsel in the present case, "had never been able to overcome stage-fright. She sought artificial courage in alcoholic stimulants before going upon the boards. The habit grew upon her, and remained after she had given up singing in public. At last she reached a condition of continuous excitement, called by doctors subdelirium,and died of cirrhosis of the liver brought on by this cause."

All this sad history of a woman who was among the greatest naturally-gifted singers of her time has been recalled because of an unpaid jeweller's bill! At her death she left £20,000 of debts and assets amounting to £2,400. Her creditors included six of the leading Paris dressmakers and upholsterers, carriage builders, florists, jewellers innumerable. One of the latter is plaintiff in the present case. He claims for a bill of £6,000, and for the corresponding share in the distribution of the assets, and the administrator of the estate resists on the ground that the bill does not represent a bonafide sale. It is dated one month after the singer's lamentable last appearance on the stage, when she was completely insolvent. It is argued that a jeweller of experience such as plaintiff never would have sold £6,000 worth of jewels on credit to the lady at the time; and, moreover, no trace has ever been found of jewels in question, and there is no evidence of any such ever having been in her possession, or having been sold again, or pawned by her. The administrator therefore argues that the supposed bill is really a moneylender's note of hand. Counsel for the jeweller, in reply merely points to the documents itself, signed Sibyl Sanderson, promising to pay £6,000, value received in goods."

A committee, with M. Zadoc Kahn, the Chief Rabbi, at its head, has been formed here for the relief of the Jews who have suffered from anti-Semitic outrages in the Tsar's dominions. It has issued an appeal referring to the terrible intelligence which arrives from Russia of organised massacre all over the country, the Jews being the principal victims. Thousands of men, women, and children have perished, and a population of several millions is abandoned without defence to the most odious violence. In this appeal it is further stated that private information received by the committee shows that things are even more terrible than they have been represented. "Our immediate duty is to come to the aid of this unhappy population, to save it from hunger, and to relieve it in its distress. A subscription is opened, and all Jews are invited to contribute liberally. The headquarters of the committee are at 35, Rue de Trevise.

"Wealthy widower, prepossessing appearance, wishes marry young lady, good-looking, good-tempered, dowry no object," is the sort of advertisement which, when inserted in a certain Paris daily, which makes a peculiar feature of such notices, draws answers by the dozen. Girls, all considering themselves pretty and amiable, flocked to the address given. Simultaneously another advertisement appeared: "Young orphan lady, dowry one million, seeks gentlemanly husband, no fortune required." Scores of young men, who were quite sure they were gentlemanly, but had not sixpence, flocked to the same address. The girls were received by a young woman, who introduced them severally to the wealthy widower, usually called a count or a baron, and in most cases it was resolved to pursue the acquaintance further, with a view to matrimony. The male applicants were received by the man, who introduced them severally to the woman, who is thirty, but does not look her age, and is remarkably handsome, thus being able to impersonate successfully the young orphan. In the case of the men also the meeting generally proved satisfactory, and each deluded male was persuaded he had found a catch. Subsequently each girl who thought she had secured the wealthy widowed nobleman, and each man who felt sure of obtaining the millionaire and pretty orphan, willingly paid in advance a handsome commission to the man or to the woman respectively. The latter pooled the profits, and lived in luxury upon the proceeds of the neat scheme. They are now in prison on charges of swindling brought by one particularly gullible youth who paid a commission of £3,200 to the man and bought £800 worth of jewels for his betrothed.

PLAGUE ON BOARD THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat, Captain F. Etienne, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Sydney, witha general cargo and passengers reports that during the voyage one passenger, named Luis Planas, died on board of consumption, and was burried at sea. Four seamen were put ashore at Fremantle as suspicious plague cases, two of them have since died of plague. There was a native fireman on board suspected of plague and the vessel was put in quarantine by the medical authorities of the port. Subsequently the patient died at 10 a. m. yesterday on board and the body was removed and burried at Sonapur cemetry. The vessel was throughly disinfected by the order of the Port Health Officer, and free pratique has been granted. She will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

WEDDING AT BYCULLA CHURCH,

THERE was a pretty choral wedding celebrated at Byculla Church yesterday, the bride being the 2nd daughter of Mr. Oliver Chalk. She was dressed in white silk crepe de chine with a flout panel of white satin covered with silk lace, the skirt being fully guaged with a court train, the cross over bodice being trimmed with silk lace and chiffon. With orange-blossoms she wore a tiara shaped wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil. Her ornaments were a gold-necklace with pearls and topaz, a gold bracelet and two rings, the two latter being the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's travelling dress was of green voille trimmed with cream silk lace and chiffon with hat to match. The bridegroom, Mr. R. N. Tweedale, son of J. F. Tweedale of Ahmedabad, has taken his charming bride to Matheran by the 2-30 corridor train. The bridesmaid, Miss Eleanor Chalk, sister of the bride, was dressed in cream voille trimmed with silk lace and hat to match trimmed with blue forget-me-nots, and the best man was Mr. J. F. Chalk of Bombay. The presents were costly and numerous.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslows Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A DECADE OF REAL PROGRESS.

AN ancient and oft-quoted adage, says the "Insurance Observer," reminds mortals that it is seldom safe to prophesy, and the advice given should not be disregarded. However, an exception can generally be found to any rule, and one prediction may apparently be ventured without hesitation. It is this: "Whenever a complete history of the Gresham Life Assurance Society is given to the world—as some day it certainly will be—the compiler of the interesting monograph will find himself compelled to devote considerable space to a review of the progress made by the society during the decade which came to an end in 1904." No improbably he will decide that the period in question constituted the most important epoch in its annals, notable expansion having been accompanied by equally memorable administrative economies. Ten years have affected a wonderful change in the position of this great life office, and also in the character of its business. It was during the year 1894 that Mr. James H. Scott, who had been secretary since 1888, was appointed principal officer of the society, with the title of general manager and secretary, the board having decided to separate the actuarial from the managerial duties. This wise step practically completed a series of progressive reforms which have since been attended with the very happiest results. During the three previous years, 1891-93, several administrative changes had been introduced; the financial year had been made to end on December 31 instead of June 30, the share capital had been readjusted, the valuation period had been extended from three to five years, the proportion of the profits to which the policyholders were to be entitled had been increased to ninety per cent., and new rules and regulations had been adopted.

At the time we are speaking of the Gresham Society had built up a large premium income and had also accumulated considerable funds, but its position in this last respect can scarcely be compared with that disclosed in the report issued last May. Comparing the revenue accounts for the two years ended December 31, 1894 and 1904, we note that in the intervening decade the total premiums had increased from £811,158 to £1,009,667, the rise in the case of the renewal premiums alone being from £782,011 to £934 234; after deduction of re-assurance premiums in each case advances in the total had been from £804,631 to £993,389. It will be seen from this that even in the matter of net premium income this famous life office had not by any means been standing still, an average increase of nearly twenty thousand pounds per annum having occurred throughout the period. When the comparative resources are considered, the figures become far more striking. On December 31, 1894, the assurance and endowment fund stood at £4,258,243, but ten years later its amount had risen to £7,427,476, considerably more than three hundred thousand pounds having on an average been added each year to the magnificent total. As a matter of fact,the amount of the fund has been greatly more than doubled since June 30, 1891, shortly after which date the necessity for improved methods began to be recognised by certain sections of the board and management.

The increase which had been effected in the revenue derived from the investments affords even surer testimony as to the soundness of the management in recent times. In the course of this memorable decennium the receipts from interest, dividends and rents were gradually inreased from £159,909 to £298 884, or by nearly £139,000; and it may be added in this connection that the average rate earned has been more than maintained notwithstanding the constant repayment of old loans made at high rates of interest and the difficulties which for several years were encountered in the search for sound investments showing a suitable return on the capital sunk in their purchase. A good deal might very properly be written on this subject, but to praise the Gresham's directors and officials in their capacity as financiers would be almost as absurd as to praise British admirals for their seamanship. Finance has always been a particularly strong feature at "St. Mildred's House," and there has never been a time that we can remember when the rate of interest earned was not satisfactory or the investments not of the highest possible character. It is not a work of supererogation, however, to commend the management in respect of the economies which were effected during the recent decade. A table of logarithms at our elbow enables us to easily make an instructive comparison. While, in the first place, the total premiums increased during the ten years by 23'46 per cent., and the interest receipts, in the second place, by 88,84 per cent., the total expenditure actually decreased by 12'25 per cent. To some extent, no doubt, this most welcome improvement may be attributed to the society having recently been content with a smaller volume of new premiums the charge for commission on new business being thus reduced. All the same the fact we have just recorded is a most surprising one, and it speaks volumes for the efficiency of the administration during the past ten years—a period devoted to the consolidation of connections and the establishment of the business on a thoroughly sound and profitable footing. That great work has now been practically accomplished. At the present moment the Gresham Life is ably managed in all respect. In view of the foreign connections which exist and the extent of the new business secured each year, the present expenditure is not at all excessive, comparing favourably with that of other offices similarly placed. There is apparently no reason why handsome bonuses should not presently be declared; indeed, the valuation which will be made in the early part of next year will probably afford much encouragement to the policyholders, and be-accepted by them as an assurance of far greater prosperity in the near future.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allan, Mr H W	May, Mrs H E
Ashdown, Mr W	Nichol, Mr and Mrs W H
Bamster, Mr H	Newman, Mr W
Beatte, Mr J L	Pickford, Mr and Mrs H A and child
Balcarn, Mdlle	Rackwell Mrs
Beattie, Mrs	Ryan, 2 Misses
Christiansen, Mr A G	Stevenson, Mr S H
Chatterton, Mrs	Scott, Mrs and 2 children
Doidge, Mr J E	Wright, Miss A
Hughes, Mr and Mrs and 2 children	Waller, Mr C H
Lambert, Mrs A E and 2 infants	Wallis, Mr H
	Yokawa, Mr K

FROM MARSEILLES

Byrne, Mr and Mrs C H	Little, Mr F
Cooling, Rev and Mrs J	Milford, Mr R L
Dene, Mr and Mrs F A	Montgomery, Mrs
Dawson, Mr R H	Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs D and Miss
Dorgan, Capt J	Orr, Mr W
Dawson Miss	Ormerod, Mr W H
Dorabji, Mr F	Pearse Miss
Elen, Mr	Rawlins, Mr and Mrs F W
Ferguson, Mr J	Reid, Mr and Miss
Gowan, Mr and Mrs H C	Reeve, Mr E
Greenfield, Miss	Tennent, Capt E
Hummel, Mr H J	Uziell, Lt T J
Hall, Miss	Vernon, Mr and Mrs
Leslie, Mr and Mrs A and child	Yussuf, Mr M
Loftus, Capt and Mrs	

FROM BRINDISI.

Inverarity, Mr J D	Shaw, Mr F W
Nicachi, Mr P	

FROM PORT SAID.—Kaye, Major and Mrs

FOR KARACHI.

Buxton, Mr W H	Martyn, Mr J G
Hodgson, Capt and Mrs	McConaghy, Mr J C and Miss
Johnston, 2 Misses	Rowlandson, Maj

A MID-OCEAN "CARLTON."

THE new Hamburg-American liner "Amerika" arrived at Plymouth early this month on the return half of her maiden trip across the Atlantic. A great feature of this new liner is the Carlton Restaurant, which forms part of her elaborate equipment for the comfort of passengers. The "Amerika" is the first Atlantic liner to possess a restaurant a la carte; but the experiment is regarded as having proved so successful that it is not likely to be the last. The restaurant is situated on the "Kaiser" deck, and has sitting accommodation for 120 people. Its chief advantage lies in the fact that it caters for first-class passengers at all hours throughout the day, and, is quite independent of the table d'hote service.

The "Amerika" which is the largest vessel afloat, is built to carry 3,400 passengers and 600 officers and crew. She started from Hamburg with 1,313 passengers and left New York with 892. It may be interesting to note what the floating population of a huge vessel like this eats. On the round trip were consumed 37,200lb. of meat 5,000lb. of fish, 7,400lb. of poultry and game and 37 000 eggs. Flour occupies second place in the list with 29 700lb.

The Carlton Hotel Company is under agreement with the Hamburg-American Line to organise and equip similar restaurants on future ships of the same type. One of these is the "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria," now being built at Stettin, which is expected to be completed by the middle of next year.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 29, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WAGERING CONTRACTS IN PUBLIC STREETS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED BY HIGH COURT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding on the Appellate side of the High Court, have disposed of an application for revision in a case against Sakra Samat and thirteen others, who were convicted by Mr. D. N. Nanavati, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, in July last, of "jota pattia" wagers on a public thoroughfare, and were each fined Rs. 25, or in default to suffer seven days' simple imprisonment.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the accused and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused and others were sent up before the Magistrate, charged with an offence under Section 12 of the Gambling Act, in that they carried on "jota pattia" wagers on a public thoroughfare on the 22nd May last at about 7-30 p.m. The City Police Inspector, Mr. Collett, having heard some time previously that people had been collecting at the Nagina Pol for "jota pattia" business, made arrangements to catch these people while in the act of gambling. He took a party of about 25 policemen in undress to the place, and used every precaution to arrest the right persons. These policemen went from different directions and got to the place at the same moment on the blowing of a whistle by the Police Inspector. They surrounded the gamblers who were shouting out at the time 'tejl khathi, mandi khathi" and other similar words, showing that the men had gathered there for wagering, and other purpose. Some of the assembled persons had papers and pencils with them, and they were writing down some figures on the paper. Papers were found on the ground, one of which showed debit and credit accounts, and one was a code of ciphers regarding telegrams about "jota pattia" business. Various other papers of accounts, telegraph receipts, etc, were found at the time, and one telegram was received on the spot. It was addressed to one of the accused and contained nothing except No. 124. Other telegrams were also obtained subsequently to support the case. About 50 or 60 gamblers had gathered at the place. It was not quite dark at the time, and the faces of the gamblers were discernible. The group was standing apart by itself, moving in circumscribed limits and carrying on wagering, and it was at once surrounded by the police party, who were specially ordered to seize persons wagering on the spot. The Magistrate had no doubt upon the evidence that the fourteen accused were on the spot carrying on "jota pattia" 'sutta" The defence of some of the accused was that they were forcibly seized by the police either in their shops or on the roads. It was hard to believe, said the Magistrate, that policemen would go out of their way and forcibly and unreasonably arrest persons in the presence of witnesses, especially when the whole affair was directed and controlled personally by Mr. Collett from first to last with the utmost care and caution. The accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case and bearing in mind the arguments of the pleaders, set aside the convictions and sentences, and ordered refund of the fines, if paid. Any order of confiscation of property found with the accused was set aside.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

There has been some very light rain in the extreme South of the Peninsula, the amounts being Negapatam and Coimbatore one-sixth of an inch. The monsoon has weakened considerably in South India and the skies are now clear at most stations in the southern half of the Peninsula. Some light rain is possible in South India and dry weather likely elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH NOV.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Poona and Ahmednagar and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Karachi and Bellary and 6° to 11° in defect at Bhavnagar Para, Malegaon, Poona and Ahmednagar; minimum 5° to 13° in excess in Berar, at several stations in the Bombay Presidency and also at Veraval, Jhansi and Hyderabad (Deccan). The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Deesa and the lowest 44° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is now almost clear at several stations.

Rain.—Negapatam and Colombo report light showers.

Weather has commenced clearing and is now fine and settled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—November 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal,
Long Causes.

223-03—Mulla and M—Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Moraji Mohunji Sorabji and J.—Part heard.

751-04—Sorabji and J—Moraji Mohunji vs Messrs Kapadia Brothers—Mulla and M.—Part heard
Short Cause.

655-0.—Baghavaya and B—Mahadeo Sakharam Shinte us. Mahalibai widow—Chitnis and M
Special Report.

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of the Land Acqn Act 1 of 1894 and cause in the matter of Government Rustumji Byramji Jijibhoy and Sorabji Cawasji Sedia—Cragie Land C
For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

512-03—Matubhoy J and M—Doolabji Soonderji vs Dayaram Harjiwan and others—Bhaishunker K and G
For hearing exceptions to the special on Commissioner's Special Report.

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Haindady and others vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim bin Haji Alaudin Jitaker and others—Crawford B and Co—Mulji and D and Captain and V.

46-01—Madhavji and K—Luxman alias Lalloo Rampersad and another vs Devsey Dewjee and others Ardeser H D and Co

636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchhand vs Hai Samrath widow Mulji and D—For postponment.

432-05—Jehangir and s Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V

355-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V

275-8789-05—Tyabji D and P—HurgawandasHathidas vs Bapoo Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M

318-10319-05—Dikshit D and S—John Michael Simon vs Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R

320-02—Dikshit D and G—Kanji Bhanji vs Devram Keshavji—In person

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For Dismissal

436-02—Bicknill M and R—Jadawjie Jaithabhoy and others vs Joshi Oomersey Keshowjie—Matubhai J and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

290-05—Mansuklal and H—Khimjie Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia—Part heard

124-0.—Malvi H and M N C—Macleodvs Haridas Ramdas and others—Little and Co for taking evidence

576-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kesserbai widow andothers—Thakurdas and Co

425-04—Captain and V—Sorabai widow vs Rabiabai widow an others—Thakurdas and Co

698 05—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Rabiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co—and Captain and V

249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Wlij Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co

552-04—Captain and V—Thucker Vasanji Herji vs Thucker Damodhar Madhavji and others—Payne and Co

729-03—Magandal J and G—Rambhau Bhikaji vs Balwantrao Bapu Sakharam and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

7 349-05—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassun vs Nowroji Nusservanji and others—M J and G

464-05—J and P Dustur—Phillips Co Limited vs D W Holden and others—Mirza and Co

129-04—Wadia G and Co—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Meghji Valabhdas and another Kanga and P.

318-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Oosman Chatani vs Hormusji Maneckji Mody.

32-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moroba Yadow Joshi vs Dorabji Ardeser Buxy—D and D

442-04—Captain and V—Abdoor Rehman Bhaiji vs Mahomed Yormus Hafy and others—Ardeser H D and Co

151 03—Payne and Co—Kika Khusal and another vs Rustomji Ardeser Cooper—Mulla and M

564-03—Matubhoy J and M—Parikh Bhogilal—Purshotamdas vs Chunilal—Umedbhai and others D F D

A SHOCKING story of life in French disciplinary battalions comes from Tunis. It is not more than a week since those cruelly mis-named crime-stained conscripts, the Joyeux, joined their regiments of ill-repute in North Africa, and already the execution post claims its victims—for acts in themselves most trivial, and probably without the doomed perpetrators realising the awful penalty involved. One, in his still raw spirit of natural devil-may-care, flung a broom at a sergeant, the other pitched a plate of soup and a loaf at his corporal. Within a couple of hours after the offence both had been sentenced to be shot. So little has the Continental military code mitigated its medieval rigours in the twentieth century.

Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy.

Impure blood blotches the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions. Mr. G. W. Burtner, Keezletown, Va., tells of the bad condition he was in, and how he was cured by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Shortly after leaving college, I was troubled with a skin disease which showed itself first at the ankles. Physicians pronounced it eczema, and treated me for that

complaint. The eruption crept slowly up my limbs, and on the body, until it enveloped the whole frame. It gave me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid which would exude from under the scales. I treated it for over three years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles of this medicine, and was completely cured—my skin becoming as smooth and clear as before."

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For the relief of Aches and Pains as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before Broken, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc.

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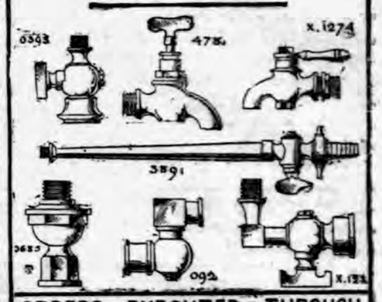

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ENGLISH STILTON,	REAL PRIZE DAIRY, about 12 lb. each ... ...per lb.	1	6
,, ,,	,, ,, ,, on cut ... ... ,, ,,	1	8
ROQUEFORT,	about 5 lb. each ... ... ,, ,,	2	0
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GORGOUZOLA	about 14 to 20 lb. each ... ... ,, ,,	1	4
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ENGLISH CHESHIRE and GREUYERE... ... ... ,, ,,		1	0
LOAF CHEDDAR ENGLISH ... ... ,, ,,		0	14
AMERICAN CHESHIRE ... ... ,, ,,		0	14
DUTCH EDAMS (about 4 lb. each) ... ... ,, ,,		0	12
BACON—Harris's Real Wiltshire Middles, 20 to 28 lb. each(in Canvas) ... ...per lb.		1	2
,, ,, ,, ,, Bellies, 12-16 lb. ,, (,, ,,) ... ... ,, ,,		1	0
Bacon on cut one anna per lb. extra.			
HAMS—Real Cumberland Farmers 7 to 28 lb. each (in Canvas) ... ... ,, ,,		1	2
,, ,, Cooked and Dressed Ready for table ... ... ,, ,,		2	0
,, ,, ,, and Cut in Slices ... ... ,, ,,		2	8

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To P. O. TALANDA, 21st August, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN, 7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

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I am very happy to inform you that my Nervous System has greatly improved since wearing your "Herculex" appliance.

Every 24 hours there is a marked increase of improvement. I am certain that your patients will convince themselves of the results gained by your "Herculex." I am on the right way to recovery now. You may make whatever use you like of this letter.

I am, yours truly,

(Sd.) W. M. BEARD, Manager, Talanda Estate.

Ask my advice, it is free, and you will have my candid opinion as to whether I can cure you or not. Should you not be able to call, write for my works on Electrical treatment; free on receipt of your name and address.

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OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding. There were also present Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersay, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Mr. W. D. Shepherd, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The following review by the Standing Committee of the Administration report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1904-1905, was placed before the meeting :—

CORPORATION AND STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Office of President of the Corporation was held during the year of report by Mr. James MacDonald, who had been President from 12th November, 1903, and was re-elected to the office on the 11th April 1904. The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersy was chairman of the Standing Committee for the year. There were during the year 69 meetings of the Corporation, 53 of the Standing Committee, 112 of Committee of the Corporation and 61 of Sub-Committees of the Standing Committee. How the demand made by Municipal business on the time and attention of Councillors has grown within a decade will be seen from the fact that in 1893-4 the Corporation met only 59 times and the number of meetings of Committees of the Corporation and Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee, taken together, were only 59. On the 9th December, 1904 when his Excellency Lord Curzon arrived in Bombay to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the second time, the customary address of welcome was presented to his Lordship by the Corporation. During the year the Corporation were deprived by death of two of their colleagues, Mr. Hormasjee Shapurjee Vakil and Mr. R. R. Manneer. A. M. I. C. E. Three other vacancies were caused by resignation.

COMMISSIONER.

Mr. W. L Harvey, C.I.E., I.C.S., who had held the office of Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay with credit and distinction for about six years finally severed his connection with the Municipality on the 7th March, 1905, and Mr. W. D. Shepherd, I.C.S., was appointed by Government to succeed him.

FINANCE

The year under review witnessed a phenomenal increase in revenue which reached the highest sum ever realized in the history of this Municipality, viz. Rs. 93,36,112 against Rs. 84,82,025 in 1903-4. and this notwithstanding the fact that the taxes under all heads were the same in the year of report as in the previous year. The expenditure having amounted to Rs. 85,91,018 (against Rs. 84,31,389 in the previous year) a surplus of Rs. 7,44,448 accrued, although a deficit had been anticipated and was budgetted for the extent of Rs. 4,49,728. The actual Income exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rs. 8,75,112, and the actual Expenditure was short of the Budget Estimate of by Rs. 3,97,016 so that the Accounts were better than the Estimates to the extent of nearly twelve lakhs of rupees. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 23,00,702, which, together with the year's excess of income over expenditure less an increase in the amount of the reserve stock balance, became a closing balance of Rs. 29,76,734. Deducting from this the sum of Rs. 5,74, 910 reserved for lapsed grants of previous years required to be renewed in 1905-06 the Surplus Cash Balance at close of the year amounted to Rs. 23,01 823, exclusively of the minimum balance of Rs.1,00,000 required by law. The Chief Accountant regards this surplus as apparent and not real, and has drawn attention to the fact that allowance will have to be made for an anticipated increase in the refunds of Town Duties estimates at about Rs. 1,75,000, the deficit of Rs 5,50,320 provided for in the budget for 1905-06, the additional grants amounting to Rs. 85,564 sanctioned from the 1st April 1905, and Rs. 3 00,000 contributed to the museum and festivities in connection with the Visit of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Chief Accountant's remark is correct in reference to anticipated increases in Town Duty Refunds but as regards the other items mentioned by him the Standing Committee do not think how the surplus of 1904-05 is rendered current because it is drawn upon for certain items of expenditure in 1905 06. The large increase of over eight lakhs in the revenue is due partly to the development of some of the stable sources of the income of the Municipality such as property taxes, wheel tax, and tolls, partly to the fortuitous circumstance of an unexpected rise in the always fluctuating receipts from Town Duties and partly (i. e. to the extent of about Rs. 1,30,000) to a reduction in the amount of outstandings of income that is to greater promptitude in the collection of taxes. Making due allowance for all casual factors of expansion, the permanent addition to the income of the Municipality during the year under review is estimated by the Chief Accountant at about three lakhs. With the increase in income there was a corresponding increase in the incidence of taxation, which rose from Rs. 9-6-11 per head in 1903 04 to Rs. 10-6-9 in the year under review. This rate of incidence being based on the census of 1901 which is believed not to have enumerated the population of Bombay at its full, cannot be relied on as quite accurate, and the actual incidence is no doubt lighter than indicated by the figure above given. The total expenditure of the year shows an increase of only Rs. 1,50,223 over that of the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that in the year for the first time plague expenses were charged from revenue. After a consideration of the various items of expenditure in which increases have taken place the Chief Accountant estimates the permanent increase at Rs. 1,25,000 made up as follows :— General Stores Rs 10,000, educational Rs. 47,000 debt Rs. 47,000, miscellaneous Rs 15,000 total Rs. 1,25,000. The total capital debt of the Corporation increased during the year from Rs. 47,20,335 to Rs. 48,18,762. The amount repaid towards the reduction of the debt was Rs. 52,104 and the amount newly borrowed (Rs. 1,33-4 lakhs viz. the Water Works portion of the proposed loan of Rs. 37 1-2 lakhs sanctioned by Government. Against the Debt above mentioned the total Sinking Fund investments aggregated Rs. 53 22,226 leaving a net debt liability of Rs 4 32 90,480. Notwithstanding the enforcing of plague expenditure from current revenue, the expenditure on Loan Works increased from Rs. 9,43,522 in the preceding year to Rs. 9,71,085. This increase is due almost entirely to New Sewerage and Water Schemes, viz. the Low Level Channels from Tardeo Flats to Worli Point, Sewerage of the Malabar Hill District (Section) and Additional Filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir. Owing to several retrenchments the Municipal expenditure of Plague operations amounted Rs. 1,81,919 only, showing a reduction of 25 per cent in the expenditure of the previous year, and a saving of Rs. 68,081 on the Budget Estimate, which was Rs. 2,50 000. The total outlay on plague measures from the first outbreak of the disease up to the close of the year of report amounted to Rs. 54 89,662 towards which only Rs. 17,92,952 have been contributed by Government. The establishment of a General Store during the year shows a still further advance made in putting the Municipal Stores on a satisfactory footing. Much however yet remains to be accomplished in connection with the stocking and verification of stores and the disposal of obsolete and surplus stores, and the Commissioner's attention should be invited to the remarks made by the Chief Accountant in paras 53 and 54 of his report regarding the work of the Store-keeper. The values assigned to the stores in stock on the last day of the year aggregated Rs. 7,85,715, showing a net increase of Rs. 68,493 over the valuation of the previous year. Out of this over 50 per cent. represents the value of surplus and obsolete stores.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

With an appreciable increase in the number of properties on the Assessment Book from 55 216 in the previous year to 55,669 in the year of report the properties assessed for the General Tax numbered 43,737 against 43,281 in the previous year, the rest being either exempt under the Municipal Act or of insignificant value. The total assessment on the properties assessed for the general tax increased from Rs. 29, 11,758, to Rs. 2,99,05,630, the increase being due to the erection of new buildings under assessments in previous years and general rise in rents. Inclusive of the outstandings of the previous years amounting to Rs. 55,665, the total demand on account of property taxes came to Rs. 57,47,495 from which had to be foregone the amounts claimed for 1-5th drawbacks aggregating Rs. 90,165, the actual realisation from the General Tax was Rs. 31,77,376, against Rs. 29,03,137 in 1903—04. The Water Tax (including compounded charges, water rate by meter measurement and other miscellaneous water works revenue) fetched Rs. 17,14 441 against Rs. 15 71,866, and the amount realised from the Halaikhore Tax (inclusive of charges for special service) was Rs. 8,75,193 against Rs. 8,10 609 for the previous year. There was a rather unusual increase in the realisations from the tax on vehicles and animals both private as well as public the total aggregating Rs. 4 01,720 against Rs. 3,84, 034 for the previous year. The number of motor cars taxed rose from 5 in the previous year to 63 in the year under review, but on the other hand the number of cycles taxed decreased from 1369 to 1233 It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the continuance of the revision of the prevailing assessments in the City the number of appeals to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court was only 47 against 123 in the previous year. Of these only 5 were allowed, 40 were settled by consent and 2 were withdrawn. There was also an appreciable reduction in the number of complaints against assessment from 6552 in the previous year to 4081 in the year of report. The gross revenue from Town Duties increased from Rs 26, 5 in the previous year to Rs. 29,5 381 in the year of Report, on the other hand the refund of duties on goods exported after import shows a decrease of Rs. 92,000 over the refunds admitted during the previous year, so that the net revenue collected from Town Duties rose from Rs. 10,87 123 in 1903-04 to Rs. 15,06,780, an abnormally large increase which, the Revenue and Refund Audit Officer thinks, is to a great extent the natural result of the Municipal check that was instituted from the middle of the year under report over the certificates of exports at the two Railways. The correctness of this conclusion in the the light of the further experience gained in the current year will shortly come under investigation by a Committee of the Corporation.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Several works of a more or less minor character were executed by the General Branch of the Executive Engineer's Department. In the Special Drainage Branch the works in connection with the scheme for subsoil and surface drainage commenced in the previous year were vigorously pushed forward and the works in connection with the Malabar Hill Sectional Sewerage Works together with several other minor works (including the filling in of the Gilder Tank) were in progress. The question of the surcharging of sewers was still under the consideration of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the matter. In the ordinary Branch 838 house connections were carried out at a cost of Rs 31,886. In the Budget for the year of report a grant of Rs. 02 163 was provided for the purpose of constructing latrines and urinals for public convenience, but the works could not be carried out as the question of sites was not settled. Certain other latrines and urinals were constructed from the grant of Rs. 12,000 provided for the same purpose in the previous years's budget. The construction of the night-soil depot at Bamnoli, commenced last year, was completed, and work in connection with the diversion of the Storm Water Drain in Frere Road, rendered necessary on account of the construction of the new Docks was in progress Mr. A. Fairlie Bruce, M. I. C. E. Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, having been granted nine months' leave from 18th February 1905, preparatory to retirement from Municipal service, Mr. A. E. Sherring was appointed to conduct the duties of his office in addition to his own special duties. The Standing Committee notice that the only mention made in the report regarding the collapse of the Tulsi outlet Tunnel which took place in September 1904 is that owing to a settlement of the embankment over the outlet pipe the supply of water from Tulsi Lake had to be stopped from the 12th September 1904. Barring this mishap, the Water Works were maintained throughout the year in a state of efficiency. Progress in the construction of additional fitters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir was slow. The rainfall for 1904 was fair, though not so plentiful as in the previous year, and the Tansa and Tulsi Lakes overflowed on 6th July and 20th July, respectively. The Vehar Lake did not overflow, the highest level reached by the water being 10 feet below the waste-weir level. At Tansa Lake the rainfall was 73·90 inches against 103·12 in 1903; at Vehar it was 73·35 against 102-30 and at a Tulsi 85·58 against 129-16. 448 new water connections were made and 360 were cut off. The total number of connections was 20,921, showing an increase of 288 over that of the previous year. Of these 3,321 were metered. The investigations of the official Officer appointed to ascertain leakage and waste of water were continued during the year of report and it was ascertained beyond doubt that a very large quantity of water was leaking from the water mains and service pipes. The leaks were repaired as soon as discovered, and in consequence there was a marked improvement in the supply and pressure of water despite the stoppage of supply from the Tulsi Lake on account of the works in connection with the collapse of the Outlet Tunnel. The total number of building applications pass d by the Department in the year of report was 2614, which is an increase of 81 over the number passed in the previous year. For the removal of unsafe buildings 202 notices were issued all of which were complied with. The improvement made in street during the year is indicated by the addition to them of 4396 square yards of land of the value of Rs. 153, 716. Another improvement was the planting of 526 trees of protected with tree guards along different roads. The cost of repairing roads and keeping them in order was Rs. 4,24,990. As an experimental measure the whole of the Hornby Road from the King's Statue to the Arthur Crawford Markets exclusive of the Tramay tracts was treated with dressings of crude petroleum. The result is reported to have been eminently satisfactory. A similar experiment tried on the roadway between 1st Chinch Bunder Road and Jail Road north was not successful owing to special circumstances. Another experiment was the treating of Dhobi talao 2nd Lane with tarred macadam. Here also the result appears to have been satisfactory. It is presumed a detailed report on the result of these experiments will in due course be submitted by the Commissioner to Corporation. It was also proposed to treat a portion of a Westrumite, but the trail was abandoned on account of unsuccessful attempts to mix the substance with water and with amoniacal liquid according to the manufacturer's instruction. For the lighting of the City 4,088 gas lamps and 1,754 kerosine oil lamps were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,30,172 and Rs. 34,558 respectively. The gas light ing of the City is again reported to have been very satisfactory. In a new contracted made with the Bombay Gas Company on the 1st July 1905 adequate safeguards had been provided against him and imperfect lighting, and it may be hoped that with these provisions a long standing complaint will be removed. The Municipal Office and the Arthur Crawford Markets were as usual lighted with electricity at a cost of Rs. 8,896. The value of the departmental and private work turned out at the Municipal Workshops aggregated Rs. 1,21,899. The motor meat van purchased for the transportation of meat between the Bandora Slaughter Houses and the Crawford Markets is reported to have given the most satisfactory results without untoward stoppage of any kind. The Fire Brigade was in an efficient state throughout the year and helped in putting out 88 fires. Property of the estimated value of Rs. 22,11,462, including a mill valued at Rs. 13,00,000, was destroyed by fire. The value of the property saved from destruction by the Fire Brigade is computed at Rs. 84, 13,810. The cost of maintaining the Fire Brigade in the year of report was Rs. 1,34,282. The steadily increasing popularity of the Victoria Gardens is indicated by an increase of over a lac in the number of visitors, which reached the total of 15,65,198. The maintenance charges of the Victoria and other gardens amounted to Rs. 66,230 against Rs. 66,028 in the previous year and the cost of the maintenance of the Victoria and Albert Museum was Rs. 9,129 against Rs. 9,069 in 1903 04. The number of visitors to the museum again fell from 7,43,323 in the previous year to 7,04 370, in the year of report in which the museum was open for one day more than in the previous year.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

All the statistics concerning births and deaths have to be compiled on the assumption that the population of the City number 7,76 609 although the general impression now is that the actual population is much more calculated on that basis the birth rate during the calendar year 1904 was 25·20 per mille against 21·10 in 1903-04 and the death rate was 54·96 against 65·09 in the previous year. The actual number of births registered was 19,550, the highest ever registered, and the actual number deaths, exclusive of still born, was 42,676, the lowest recorded since the year 1893 when it was 33,451. As in the previous year, the first four months of the year were much more unhealthy than the rest. It is again the Jain community that shows the highest birth rate (40·21) and the highest death rate (32·29). The lowest birth rate (14·74) is among Europeans, who as usual also show the lowest death rate; but whereas in the case of all other communities the death rate was lower than that in the previous year, this community shows a somewhat higher rate viz 16·94 as against 15·48. The next lowest rate of mortality (27·70) is again, amongst the Parsis whose birth rate (27.92) is nearly the same as their death rate, the result, no doubt of correct registration. There was a remarkable decrease during the year in the mortality from plague which was 13, 538 against 20,788 in 1903, in spite of the fact that the cold season was an abnormally severe one. There was again an epidemic of small pox in the cold season, but its virulence was not so great as in the previous year, the number of deaths from the disease being only 308 against 1477 in the previous year. From measles 239 persons died against 1115 in 1903 Cholera also broke out during the year and against it 219 deaths were registered, but the mischief would have been very great had not the Department taken prompt precautionary measures. The Health Officer attributes the prevalence of this disease to the influx of pilgrims from Pandharpur and suggests that measures should be taken to protect the City from such danger in future. Considerably as was the reduction in the city's mortality on the whole as compared with that of the previous year, fatality amongst infants does not show a proportionate decrease. On the contrary an increase of 263 in the death of children under one years of age which number 898. On the basis of the last census population of infants underone year of age this gives the tremendous death rate of 993 per mille, but compared with the number of births registered in the year the rate is only 459 per mille. The number of individual patients that took during the year the benefit of the free medical aid given to the poor by the ten Municipal Dispensaries and two other charitable dispensaries Municipal grant-in-aid was 92,500 against 92, 879 in the previous year; the number of patients treated at the houses by the dispensary doctors being 1829. The ten Municipal nurses attended 460 confinements against 276 in the previous year. A similar increase is noticeable in other cases of illness, births and deaths attended by them, and the total number of their house to house visits was 35,255 against 31,274 in 1902-04. The number of notifications of infectious diseases received from qualified medical men also increased from 2 361 in the previous year to 4,062 in the year of report. There were 980 admissions and 247 deaths at the Arthur Road Hospital where infectious diseases other than Plague were treated. The Modikhana Hospital for plague which was built by the Plague Committee in 1898 was closed on 30th June 1904 as the site was required for the extension of the Docks. From the commencement of the year upto that date 624 patients were admitted, of which 232 recovered. At the Maratha Plague Hospital there were 1,207 admissions, including the patients transfered from the Modikhana Hospital: and 832 deaths. A trial was given during the year to several special methods of treatment viz., treatment by carbolic acid, by injections of Izal, by Adremalin Chloride and by various kinds of sera. There was a fairly large increase in the quantity of conservancy work done by the Health Department during the year. 7,22,635 cartloads of rubbish were emptied at the Tardeo Flats and other places against 7,11,794 in the previous year, and 1,48,912 night-soil and cesspool carts and 32,50,409 nightsoil baskets were emptied at nightsoil depots against 1,51 203 cesspool carts and 26,72,995 nightsoil baskets. The work of cleansing house drains and removing chokes was transferred in the year of report from the Drainage Department to the Health Department with view to save unnecessary correspondence and delays. It was a happy idea of the Bombay Sanitary Association to organize a Health Section in connection with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in the City under the auspices of the Indian National Congress. Towards the cost of this section a grant of Rs. 5,000 was voted by the Corporation. At this section various modern appliances and materials of sanitary interest were exhibited and explained to the public and a large number of people availed themselves of the rare opportunity thus offered to them of acquiring some knowledge of diverse theories and up-to-date methods of sanitation.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

The number of licenses issued during the year rose from 6 474 during the previous year to 6.576, the receipts from license fees aggregating Rs. 75,149 against Rs. 73,830 in 1903-04 In November 1904 the power of issuing licenses for the sale of poison under Act VIII of 1866, which had heretofore been vested in the Commissioner of Police was delegated by the Municipal Commissioner to the Superintendent of Licenses.

MARKETS.

There was a slight fall in the receipts from the Municipal markets and slaughter houses which amounted to Rs. 4,49,512 agaist Rs. 4,55,419 in the previous year.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

With a liberal increase in the Government and the Municipal contributions to the School Fund, the receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 224,545 against Rs. 1,41,727 for the year 1903-04 and the number of Municipal schools maintained by the Joint Schools Committee increased from 86 to 91 with 7,546 pupils against 7,115 for the preceding year. The number of aided schools also increased from 94 to 103 with 9 131 pupils against 8,459. The total grant-in-aid awarded to the aided schools was Rs 28,193 against Rs. 23,163 in 1903-04. Several measures for the improvement and expansion of primary education were taken in hand and some are under contemplation. The teaching staff was strengthened, accommodation was improved and the schools were equipped with kindergarten appliances, object lessons, charts, physical appliance &c. The expenditure in consequence rose from Rs. 1,92 400 in the previous year to Rs. 1,82,985 in the years of report.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this review the Standing Committee have pleasure in congratulating the Commissioner Mr. Harvey, on the satisfactory results of his administration for the year.

Consideration of the item at the suggestion of Sir Balchandra Krishna, was postponed, as it was suggested that owing to the discussion on Budget which formed part of the proceedings at the meeting. This item would have to be held over as it would entail a deal of comment.

PROMOTION OF EDUCATION.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the masses :—

The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses was formed many years ago chiefly for the purpose of providing Primary Secular Education free of cost to the children of the labouring classes who might not be in a position to pay for it. The Society from the time of its formation has conducted a Primary School (called Dadabhai Naroji Poor Boys, Seminary) at Chikalwady, where nearly 150 Boys are given free Primary Education in Marathi. Since its commencement the school has educated about 2,000 children in this way. Prolonged experience in this work has convinced the Committee of the Society that there is much scope and need for the introduction of free Primary Education in Bombay by voluntary agency, and the Society now desires to gradually open free schools in different industrial centres in the City as its resources will permit. As a first step in this direction, it has taken over from another society the management of a large day and night school at Chinbpoogli. These schools will in future be conducted as free schools. The management of the Society is in the hands of a Committee composed of several known citizens of Bombay, among whom may be mentioned Mr. D. G. Sukhadwala (who is the President of the Society), the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dikshsit, Mr. D. E. Watcha Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim. A reference to any of these gentlemen will convince the Standing Committee how much the Society helps in the spread of free education in Bombay and how, if properly supported, it is likely to provide for the free education of the children of the depressed and backward classes in all parts of the City. These gentlemen will also be able to testify to the efficiency of the management of the Society's Schools. Additional information on these points may be gained from the Annual Report and the rules of the Society of which I send a copy. I am desired by my committee to request that taking the work and objects of the Society into consideration the Standing Committee may be pleased to recommend to the Corporation that a special annual grant be given to the Society to support and encourage its work of promoting free Primary Education in the City. The Committee of the Society will be specially grateful for such help at a time when its work is awaiting important developments."

Dr. Viegas in referring to the matter said he was prepared to recommend a handsome grant to the Society which was doing good work in the city.

Mr. Macdonald said he protested against the Joint Schools Committee being set on one side in regard to the letter as they were, he submitted, the body to deal with the letter.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said the Standing Committee ought not to take over the functions of the Corporation and this letter should have been referred to that body.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola urged that the only question was one of form and as the applicants applied for a grant which was outside the powers of the Joint Stock Committee he proposed that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation for consideration and orders.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola's suggestion was put to the vote and carried.

It was resolved to submit the letter to the Corporation for orders.

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

The Municipal Budget Estimates, for 1906-07 which were submitted at a previous meeting were discussed.

Dr. Viegas observed that in the previous year the reduction in the General tax had resulted in a deduction of five lakhs while in the present year there is an advance of over five lakhs which showed prosperity. He thought that during the present and last year it would be found that something like 11 1-2 lakhs had been given to the house-owners. Last year the speaker said he had suggested some reduction in the town duties and as now the house-owners had been so well favoured they should do something in the interest of the taxpayers. Dr. Viegas pressed for some reduction of the taxes on necessities which would benefit the poorer classes. He pressed for the abolition of the duty on firewood, which was collectively only a very small item. He also suggested a reduction in the duties on grain which, he said, should be only two annas per candy.

Dr. Katrak submitted that on the fluctuation in figures they ought to be careful in estimating their income and expenditure. He pointed out that while there had been an increase in income the rise in expenditure had been very great. The Committee had also to remember that this year they had some items of taxation raised almost to the maximum. They should find out whether the increase in revenue which they received was due to the additional building which had been erected in the city. They should also take steps to find out what liabilities they were incurring in connection with the Improvement Trust. Regarding Octroi Duty the speaker pointed out that was a very fluctuating source of revenue and as they were now dealing with a deficit he did not think it would be safe to reduce taxes under the head. Attention was drawn to the increase in expenditure on Municipal departments. In the Health Department the increase had amounted to 27 per cent. It was a risky thing to increase expenditure where they did not see the means of securing the income to cover it.

The discussion was at this stage postponed till Wednesday next, at 3 p. m.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following Races will be sailed on Saturday next the 2nd December.

CRUISING TRIM.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race Start with Time in Hand. The Scratch Boat to start at 3 p.m. Course No. 17.

"Tomtit" Class and Small Boat Handicap Race Start with Time in Hand. The Scratch boat to start at 3-15 p.m. Course No 16.

Ship's Boat Race (Service Regt.) start at 2-30 p.m. Course No 11.

HOME RULE SUPREME.

MR. REDMOND'S ADVICE TO IRISH ELECTORS.

IN view of the differences of opinion of Sir H Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Rosebery on the Home Rule Question, the opinion of Mr. John Redmond is of interest as showing exactly what pressure will be brought to bear on the Liberals by the Irish Party. Speaking at Sunderland recently he said they had been so often disappointed of the opportunity of a general election that they had almost come to forget that they must have a general election very soon, and that the life of the present anti-Irish Government was measured by months, by weeks, almost by days, one might say. The effect the general election would have on the future of Ireland would largely depend on the action of the Irishmen of Great Britain. Their power in Great Britain was very great, if it could be used as a united weapon, but if it was divided, if Irish votes were given upon one side and upon another, then their power disappeared.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

If they wanted to fulfil their manifest duty to their country, if they wanted to be of some service to their country, they had got to take the word of command when the time came, whether they agreed with the wisdom of the command or not, and take it and act upon it throughout England and Scotland as one man.—(Applause.) Leaders often made mistakes. No one in that position would be so foolish as to claim that he was infallible. But whether they thought the word of command was a mistake or not, they had got to follow, because there was no other course open to them if their power in the country was to be felt. It would be better to act on the word of command, which might even be short-sighted, than to divide up into separate groups, and so destroy for their lifetime the power of the Irish in this country. He believed they were near great developments on the Irish question. Looking back upon the last twenty-five years, he felt confident that the cause of Ireland had moved a long distance along the road to triumph. Occasions like this were of enormous value. They were indications to the people over here of all political parties, that the Irishmen of Great Britain were united and loyal to the old land, and they were indications to those, like himself, who had a heavy burden of responsibility upon their shoulders in guiding the movement that they had behind them the generous confidence of the Irishmen of Great Britain.

HOME RULE THE SUPREME POLITICAL QUESTION.

He had been asked whether it was his intention to give any inkling of how the education question would be likely to affect the action of Irish electors in Great Britain at the next election. So far as Irishmen in Great Britain were concerned in the coming election they would find that the interests of their country and the real interest of their creed were identical. Home Rule for Ireland was the supreme political question.—(Cheers.) For the Irish race it was a question of life and death, a question which comprehended religion, morality, the chance of eternal salvation almost, for her race, and therefore their policy to-day was the same as it always was and that was to subordinate the question of Irish freedom to no other political question whatever. In taking this line would they be acting in an inimical spirit to the interests of the Catholic schools of Great Britain On the contrary, in his opinion and that of his colleagues in the Irish party, they were strengthening the only defensive force upon which these Catholic schools could rely in the future. Who were the defenders of Catholic intetests in Parliament? The Duke of Norfolk in the House of Lords and his nephew, Mr. Hope, in the House of Commons? No the case had only to be stated to be covered with ridicule. There was no other force except the Irish Nationalist party. It was not a Catholic party, because many of the Irish party were not Catholics, and there was no religious test on the political platform in Ireland.

WHAT IRISH VOTERS WILL BE ASKED TO DO.

It was unanimous in its determination to protect what they regarded as the national religion of Ireland. Was it to be seriously contended that the best way to strengthen the defence of the Catholic schools in England was to help gentlemen in reducing the numbers of the Irish party in the House of Commons by 25 or 30? Was any man to be told it was his duty in the interests of Catholic schools to vote for men who were not only anti-Home Rulers, but were pledged to reduce by one-fourth the number of defenders of Catholic interests in the House of Commons? He did not say for a moment what the decision of the Irish voters in Great Britain would be when the time came, but this he would say they would be asked to put Ireland before all other questions, and the Irish party would do what man could do to protect these interests and uphold the right of the Catholics of this country to the control and management of their own schools.—(Applause.) He therefore said that in the next Parliament any attempt by any Government who might be in office to do injustice to the Catholic schools of England would meet the resolute and determined opposition of the whole Irish party. If they were to be powerful and effective they could only become so by strengthening the power and prestige of the Irish party and they could only accomplish that by maintaining those principles and by keeping the cause of Ireland in the front as the supreme political question.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compared are with the Estimates for the year 1905-1906 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In November 1905— Bengal	56,00,000	55,72,100	.....	27,900
In October 1905— Bombay	13,00,000	8,20,500	.....	4,79,500
Total.....	69,00,000	63,92,600	.....	5,07,400

3 Sales of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty in opium exported from Bombay :—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of November 1905— Bengal	4,48,00,000	4,73,15,510	25,15,510	.....
To end of October 1905— Bombay	73,00,000	53,97,000	.....	18,03,000
Total.....	5,50,00,000	5,27,12,510	7,12,510	.....

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th November 1905, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings. (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	4,000	11,000	.....	17,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	78	.....	120
For previous 19 week of half-year	98,930	3,19,979	2,668	2,50,184
Total for 20 weeks..	1,02,930	3,30,979	790	2,67,184
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	4,303	16,369	745	14,921
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	116	5	106
Total to corresponding date do.	75,689	2,22,636	2,405	1,67,691
Increase for the week.....				Rs. 2,079
Do. to date.....				„ 99,493

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 29th Nov. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1905-06..... £16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 18th Nov. 1905 by Council Bills..... £14,987,194
By Gold... Nil
Balance to be remitted from 19th Nov. 1905 to 31st March 1906..... £ 1,512,806

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 7th October amounted to Rs. 1,607 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 118. Total earnings from 1st July to 7th October were Rs. 20,675, being a decrease for the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2744.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 7th October amounted to Rs. 12,336 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,055. Total earnings from 1st July to 7th October were Rs. 45,636, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 45,799.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 7th October, amounted to Rs. 3,158, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 313. Total earnings from 1st July to 7th October Rs. 9,210 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,076.

STREET LAMP.

GOLD MEDAL
AWARDED AT THE
BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1904-05.

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WASHINGTON
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STORM AND RAINPROOF ARC LAMPS,
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WINE MIXED
BISCUITS.

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
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WINCARNIS
A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An Ideal Pick-me-up.
Suitable for all Climates."
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.
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BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Bathgate & Co. and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forsiter & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.
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BENGER'S FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.
"Retained when all other foods are rejected." London Medical Record.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by chemists, etc., everywhere.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Apropos of the accident which has just befallen Queen Amelia of Portugal, who has sustained an injury to her knees through being thrown off her horse while riding at Cascaes, the well-known watering-place in the Estremadura a story is told of the daring horsemanship of the Queen when she recently took part in the Portuguees Army manœuvres, near the Spanis frontier. One day her regiment was ordered to cross a deep stream over a bridge which proved to be rotten. It broke and the regiment rushed about puzzled as to what to do. At this moment Queen Amelia, sparing her horse galloped into the stream and led them all acorss with the water up to the sadless.

The bald announcement in the newspapers that Lady Fitzgerald-Arnott has purchased the manson and demesne of the Earl of Shannon at Castlemartyr, in the county Cork, where the Boyles had been settled for nearly three centuries, hides a two-fold romance—the one commercial and the other historical. In the early half of the last censury a sturdy Scottish lad, the younger son of Mr. John Arnott, of Anchtermuchty, in Fifeshire, left his father's home to seek his fortune in Ireland. He went down to Cork and found both fortune and honour there. The Scottish boy rose in time to be mayor of his adopted city; he sat in Parliament for the borough of Kinsale; he was knighted, and a few years before his death, which took p ace in 1893, he was made a baronet. In the business world he rose to be a merchant prince in Cork, and used his wealth with princely generosity; he became the proprietor of the Irish "Times," the chief organ of the Unionist Party in Ireland; and he bought from the Duke of Devonshire his fine estate near Bandon, in the county Cork. He was succeeded in his title by the present Sir John Arnott, who plays so large a part in Irish public life. The present baroness is the son of Sir John Arnott, and his first wife a Scot, like her husband, from Stirling.

As his second wife, the late Sir John Arnott married Miss Emily Fitzgerald, daughter of the Rector of Ardaga, not far from the mansion of Castlemartyr, which she has now purchased. A lady of singular and stately beauty, this daughter of the great Norman-Irish house of Fitzgerald may well be called The Fair Geraldine. After her husband's death Lady Arnott, by Royal license, took the compound name of Fitzgerald-Arnott, by which she and her children are now known. Her purchase of Castlemartyr introduces the historical side of the romance. In the olden days when the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond, ruled with the authority of kings in Munster, the part of Cork in which Castlemartyr is situated was subject to them. But evil times fell upon the Desmond race. The territories of the Geraldines in Munster were confiscated, and passed into the hands of the Boyles, Earls of Cork and of Orrory. And now, by a mysterious turn of history the Boyles vanish from Castlemartyr and their place is taken once more by a Geraldine.

I was reminded (writes an "Irishwoman"), on hearing that Lord Shaftesbury was to go to India with the Prince and Princess of Wales, of an incident which shows his kindly and sympathetic disposition. When in Cork during his soldiering days, he heard that the lady superintendent of a local hospital, sadly in need of funds thought of getting up a concert in aid of the institution. Lord Shaftesbury promptly called upon her, offered to sing, and helped in any other was in his power. The lady, who owned a widely-known St. Bernard dog, named "Leo," gladly accepted his assistance, and between them they devised an attractive entertainment to be given in the hospital, and called Leo's birthday party only paying guests being admitted. That this unique afternoon party was a complete success was mainly due to Lord Shaftesbury's efforts Gifted with a charming light tenor voice, he is, bye the bye, one of the comparatively few amateur vocalists who are not amateurish in their methods. Indeed so distinct is his enunciation, that he could give points and a beating to the rather numerous professionals who sing songs without words! The entertainment of a paying birthday party may appeal to some charitable readers as an original idea for Christmas.

Writing from Bombay, Mr. Sidney Low, as a special correspondent of the "Standard," sends a graphic account of the preparations which are everywhere being made for the welcome of Prince of Wales. From Mr. Low's descriptions in the Standard, I venture to quote the following: Several Rajahs are occupyig bungalows hired a thigh rents, and these temporary dwellings are profusely decorated. There is indeed, a great gathering of ruling princes who have come to Bombay to welcome India's future Emperor. Nearly all the chiefs with whom the Bombay Government on the political side is directly related are here First among them is his Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, of Kolhapur who represents the younger branch of the family of the great Sivaji, founder of the Mahratta Empire, the Kolhapur dynasty having been established by Sivaji's grandson, whose mother, Tarabhai, is the heroine of Mahratta history. The present Maharaja is well known in England having been present at the King coronation.

"The Rao of Cutch is descended from a family of Jareja Rajputs, who, after founding a principality in Sind, invaded Cutch in the middle of the fifteenth century. The gallant Maharaja of Idar, better known as Sir Pertab Singh of Jodhpur, the Rajput State of which he was regent puring his nephew's minority joins the Prince of Wale's staff as aide-de-camp. He is an aide-de-cam to the King, Honorary Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, has won distinction as a soldier and sportsman, and is the beau ideal of Rajput chivalry. The Mahomedan Nawab of Junagadh is the ruler of an out-of-the-way but prosperous State in Kathiawar, in which is situated the famous shrine of Somnath, the gates of which were taken away by Mahmud of Ghazni and recovered, as Lord Ellenborough believed, by our army in Afghanistan. The Nawab also owns the Gir Forest, the last haunt of the Indian lion. He traces his descent to a Pathan oldier of fortune, who, a couple of centuries ago, set himself up as a ruler in Kathiawar, after expelling the great Moghul's deputy governor.

The Thakur Sahib of Bhavnagar, the Rana Sahib of Porbandar, and the Thakur Sahib of of Gondal, other States in Kathiawar, are Rajputs. The Porbandar chief belongs to a tribe which claims descent from Hanuman, the monkey god. Sir Bhagvatsinhji of Gondal took a medical degree at Edinburgh. The Mahomedan Nawab of Janjira is descended from Abyssinian admirals who served under Aurungzeb. The Cheif of Mirraja, Brahmin, boasts of ancestors who were thanked for their services by the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesly during his campaigns in the Deccan. The Mahomedan Nawab of Cambay, a Shiah Moghul, is descended from a man who was Viceroy of Ahmedabad under the Kings of Delhi. All of them are here, looking forward with eager expectation, which no amount of Oriental stolidity can cancel, to making their loyal salaams to his Royal Highness the Shahzada."

The head of a large Australian shipping company was in London on a visit. He is an Australian born and bred. He noticed the many original pictures of ships displayed in the shipping quarter of the City and was much struck with the idea of putting up similar pictures of his company's vessels outside the Australian office, so he consulted a friend of his in the City. "Who s a good painter of ship?" he asked. "Well, Wyllie is considered about our best man for that sort of thing," the friend replied "I don't want any pavement artist for this job, said the Australian, so if this Wyllie is a decent, presentable, sober sort of chap, and knows a funnal from a mast, you might send him round to me. If prices suit, and you think he's a deserving case, I'll think about giving him the job.

There is high festival in Haddingtonshire this week in honour of the young Oxonian and life Guardsman the Earl of Gifford, the Marquis of Tweeddale's only son, who attained his majority on Saturday, and is heir to an historic title as well as to the broad lands of Yester. Lord Tweeddale like Lord Kinnoull, is a cadet of the great Scoto-Norman house of hay, of which the Earl of Erroll is the head, and which has intermarried more than once with Scottish Royalties. The present Marquis is within a few weeks of his eightieth birthday; for he was well over fifty when, seven months before succeeding his brother in the family honours, he married the beautiful Signorina Candida Bartolucci to-day the only British peeress of pure Italian blood. Two daughters, of whom one (Lady Clementina Waring) survives, were born to Lord and Lady Tweeddale before the welcome appearance of the heir, whose health is being pledged in East Lothian this week.

A tall, well set-up youth, without any particular pretensions to good looks, Lord Gifford (who, by the way, pronounces his courtesy title with a hard G) is, perhaps fonder of shooting than of anything else, and is an expert with gun and rifle. He has made one or two expeditions to Switzerland for chamois-shooting with his brother-in-law (now also his brother-officer in the Life Guards), Mr. Walter Waring, who is as keen a sportsman as himself. There is always good support at Yester, which has belonged to the Hays of Tweeddale for many centuries. The house is beautiful example of the architectural genius of Adam, and under the old castle are the famous Bo, (or Bogy) caves him mortalised by Scott in "Marmion."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.,

SUNDAY FURTHER EAST.

A CORRESPONDENT to the "Hong-Kong Telegraph" deplores the deadly dullness of a Sunday in Hong-Kong, and recommends the imitation of less saintly but more practical Singapore. He says in part:—

"In Singapore almost every house has a lawn tennis green attached to it. Here in Hong-Kong, a green is the exception and by no means the rule. Of course, it is rather difficult to have greens if your backyard runs up hill at an angle of 45 degrees. Everybody plays tennis on Sunday in Singapore. Sunday afternoon is the great tennis day of the week. Arrangements are made weeks ahead. The ladies who are too dainty to play—and truth to tell most of them are able to hold their own with the menfolk—lounge gracefully, or as gracefully as they can, on "rockers," and sip tea as if they liked it. The men, that is to say those who are not playing, keep cool

WITH THE AID OF SODA-WATER AND—

black-labelled bottles of whisky. Lemonade is very seldom seen in Singapore. It is supposed to be dangerous to the system. Consequently it is shunned like Siamese cholera. I said that I have seen all the men except the players cooling off in this way, but I have also seen the players stop a most exciting game which had reached "vantage" in order to sample the whisky. There is never a breath of scandal at these gatherings. Mind most of these people have been to church in the forenoon, so they are not beyond the pale.

The point I am labouring to reach is this: these players—I have seen a free fight when a set ended and it was doubtful who were the next entitled to the green—as I say, these players wake up on Monday morning as fresh as a daisy and they are able to put in a first-class day's work. They have stirred up their livers to some effect. Instead of lying in a comatose state all Sunday, laying in a stock of bile and a fund of supreme laziness and lassitude they have refurnished their mental and physical faculities and added a dozen years to their life.

PIOUS HONG-KONG.

Now, what do we find in Hong-kong? Not lawn tennis parties—we are far too good for that. The influence of those Scotsmen across at the docks, with their talk about "brakkin the Sawbath," is wonderful The moral broadcloth they wear has infected the heights. If a man is by way of being a sportsman, if he feels that he would like to stretch his legs a bit, he turns golfer. On a Sunday, he stealthily crawls out of his house sneaks by back ways to Happy Valley, agrees his clubs, and only begins to feel happy when he is well away to the fifth hole. Now, I maintain that is not what it should be."

ADAM'S APPLE.

MRS. JOHN LANE has written a little pamphlet to answer a question which many people must have asked as they have passed the greengrocers' shops in town. What is that fruit the shape of an orange, the colour of a smooth lemon, and in size varying from a large orange to a small melon? It is the Forbidden Fruit; according to tradition the very "apple" with which Eve tempted Adam. Mrs. Lane's theory of the episode seems to be that Eve who, she thinks, must have had a great sense of humour, after being "had" herself, passed the joke on to Adam. For the Forbidden Fruit, which is also called the Grape Fruit because it grows in clusters, must be approached with great circumspection. It belongs to the citrus family, being a more or less distant cousin of the orange and the lemon, and its sourness, at all events in the varieties commonly sold on the English market, is described by Mrs. Lane as terrific. Its flavour, apart from this, is "that of a lemon dashed with quinine, overflowing with health and goodness."

The way in which Adam ought to have eaten the Forbidden Fruit is explained by Mrs. Lane with great clearness. Divide it in half across the grain like an orange. Then take each half in turn, carefully remove all the stones (pips), and cut out the little leathery core. Take a sharp penknife (a silver knife will not do) and cut and loosen each triangle of pulp so neatly that it will fall back again into its place. Then heap the empty centre with sugar, and powder the rest with a thick layer. The fruit should stand a few hours for the sugar to penetrate. Each half is served alone on a plate, a lace paper under it, and the top decorated with glace cherries. It is eaten with a teaspoon. In America, the fruit is also served as a hors d'œuvre, in which case it is prepared in the same way, except that the core is hollowed but rather more and filled not with sugar but with oysters sprinkled with cayenne pepper, a touch of salt and a little horse-radish. Any housewife who tries these receipts will, we hope, give Mrs. Lane the credit or the blame, as the case may be. We acknowledge no responsibility.

HOW MR. ROCKEFELLER BECAME SO RICH.

THE "Daily Mail" publishes an article, signed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, explaining how he became the richest man in the world. Mr. Rockefeller has amassed a fortune that is usually estimated at something like £100,000,000. The multi-millionaire begins his article:

If I were to give one reason among others for my securing the first position in business—my footing—my first start in life—it would be that I had the good fortune to be associated in my early boyhood in the Church and in the schools with good men—with good young men.

I would name as another help in this same direction the fact that from my earliest recollection I had a peculiar training in my home. It seemed, to be a business training from the very beginning. I was taught to do things, simple things such as a boy can do. I was taught to be self-reliant.

Among the early experiences that were helpful to me that I recall with pleasure was one in working a few days for a neighbour, in digging potatoes, a very enterprising farmer who could dig a great many potatoes. I was a boy of perhaps thirteen or fourteen years of age, and it kept me very busy from morning until night. It was a ten-hour day—it was at least ten hours.

I was saving these little sums, and soon learned that I could get as much interest for £10 loaned at 5 per cent., the legal rate in the State of New York at that time, for a year, as I could earn by digging potatoes for ten days, and the impression was gaining ground for me that it was a good thing to let the money be my servant, and not make myself a slave to money.

Mr. Rockefeller's advice to every young man is: "Do not be discouraged, young man. I had many refusals. I did not give up."

SERIOUS RIOTING AT CAMBRIDGE.

FOR the fourth time within six days writes a home paper, a destructive rag took place at Cambridge on the 9th November, apparently in honour of the visit of the New Zealanders. Crowds of undergraduates strengthened by a rougher element of townsmen started bonfires on Sheep's Green, Grange-road, King's and Clare Ground, and Midsummer Common, the material being purloined from private property. An attack was made upon the University Football Ground, where, doubtless, the numerous stands would have provided abundant fuel; but the assault was successfully repulsed.

The worst incidents occurred on the Common, where the police, attempting to defend private property, were assailed by a mob of 1,000 strong. Brickbats and stones were rained on the defenders, and police and proctors alike were seriously mauled by frenzied "raggers." A number of police were injured, and for fully an hour the mob continued pulling down gates, fences, and anything combustible, and setting fire to the lot.

Towards eleven o'clock, the police were reinforced, and succeeded in clearing the Common, but the streets were not quiet until past midnight.

Six policemen sustained severe injuries. One undergradute was arrested, and the authorities were much concerned how to cope effectually with the situation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	2	2	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	18
Water Division ...	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	9
Total ...	5	3	90
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,795	236,807	
Same date last year ...	15	10	100

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
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If you feel your strength, energy and vitality exhausted, it means that the waste of nerve, brain and bodily force is not being properly replaced by the food eaten. If you have fallen into this state from over-work, worry, or the enervation of a hot climate, you will find that the daily use of Horlick's Malted Milk will restore your digestive organs to a proper and healthy condition, and tone up the entire system. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it is, in itself, a perfect food, and may be used with marked advantage as a beverage instead of tea or coffee.

For Infants, Invalids, The Aged, and Travellers.

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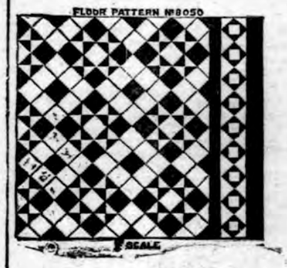

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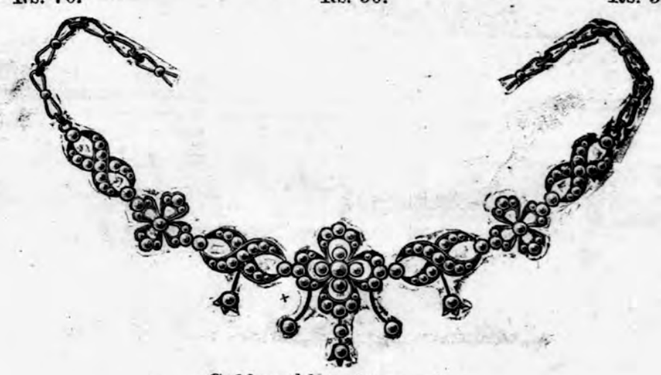
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